

# ROCKFALL

CHUMILANG. RAQUEPO. SEBASTIAN

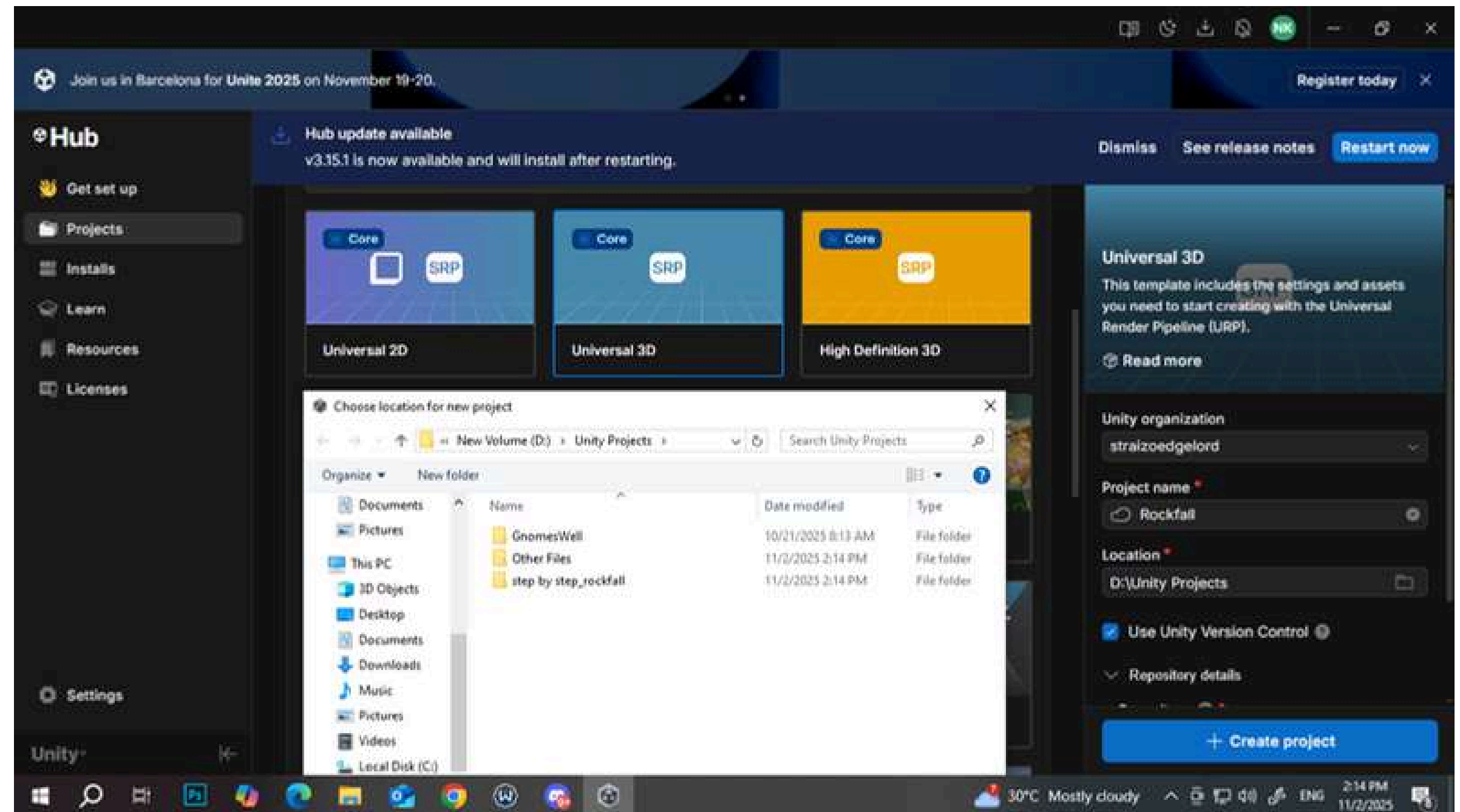
START



# STEP 1



Create game in 3D  
through  
Unity Hub

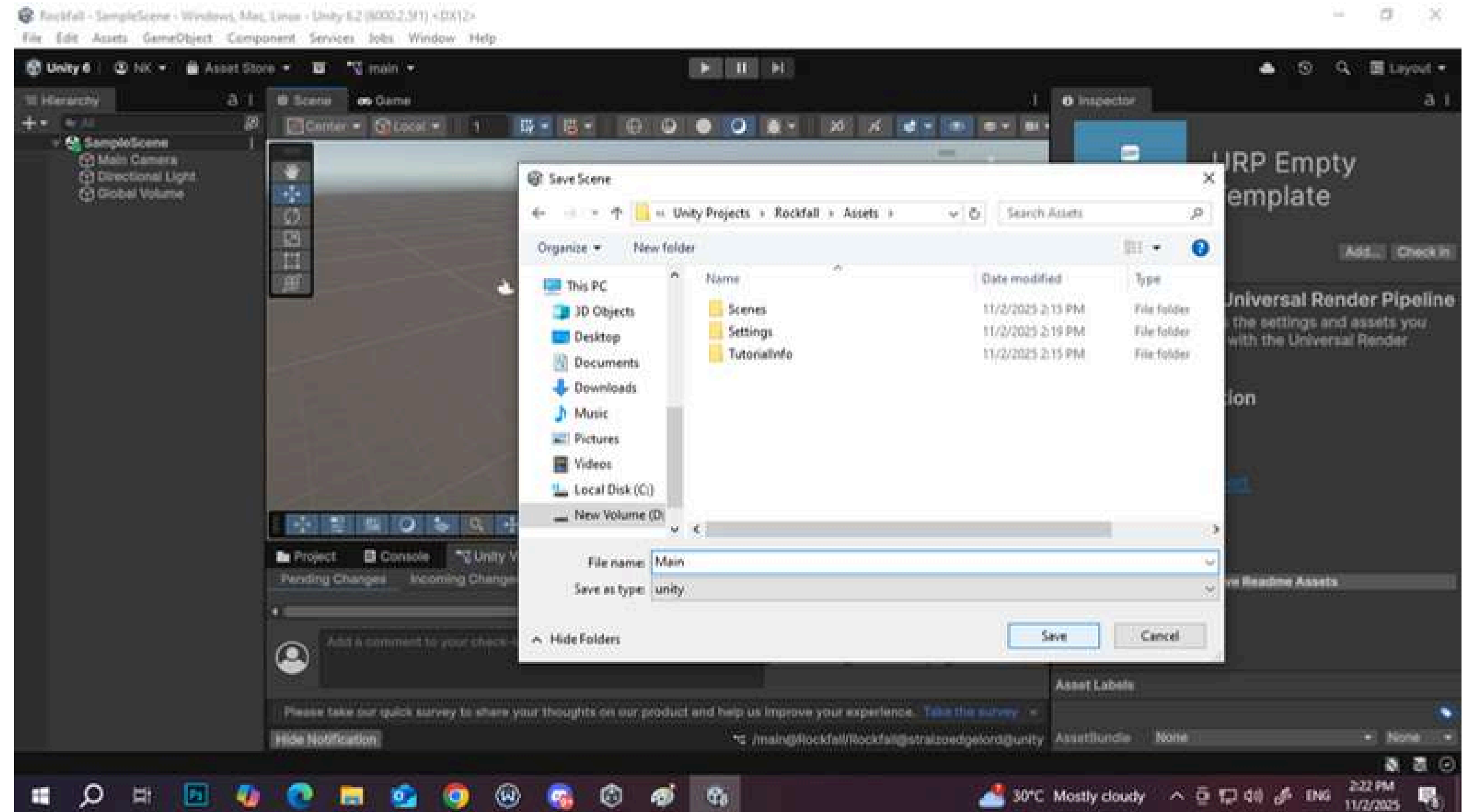


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# STEP 2

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Save scene as Main

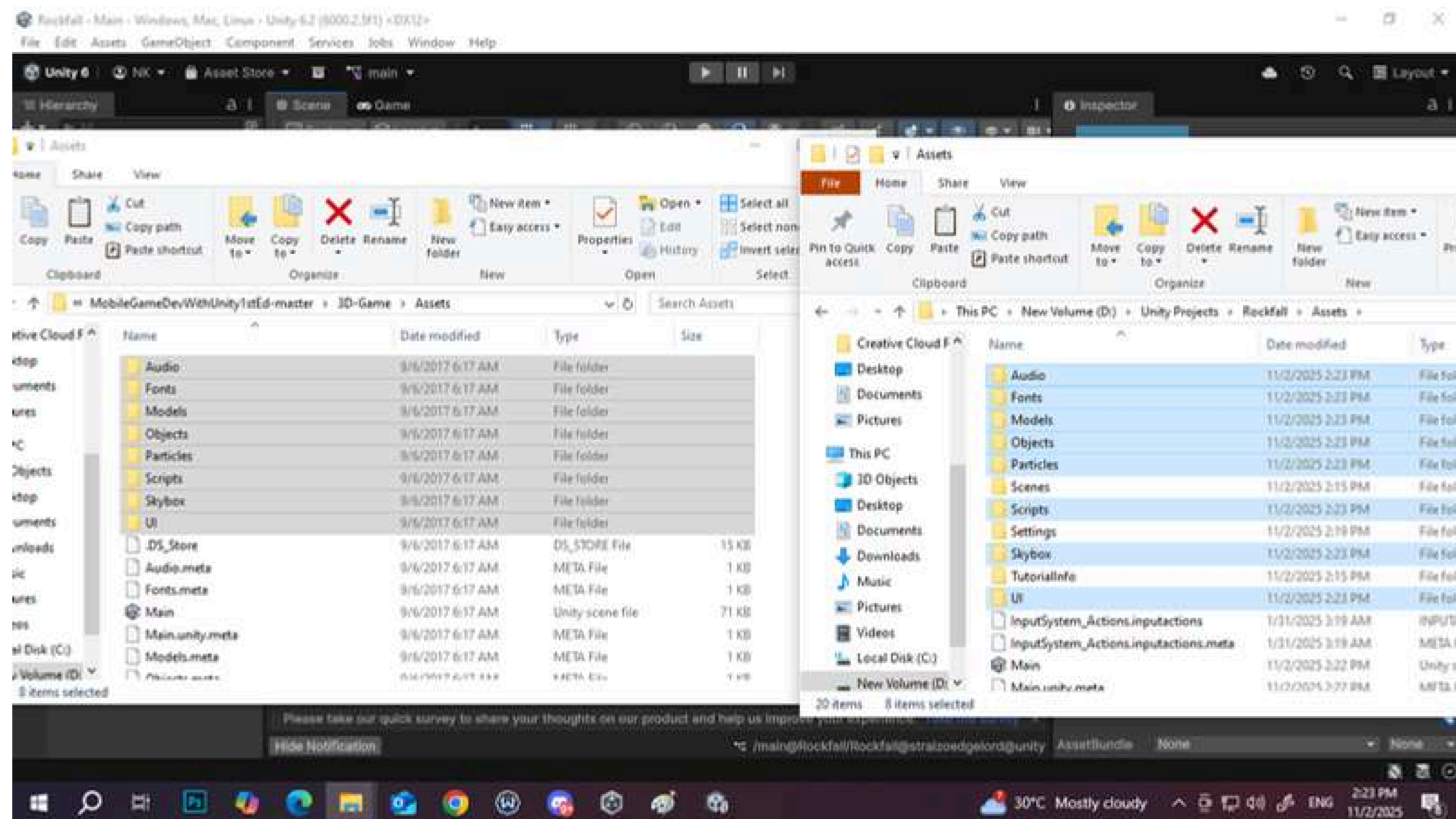


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# STEP 3

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Import assets from

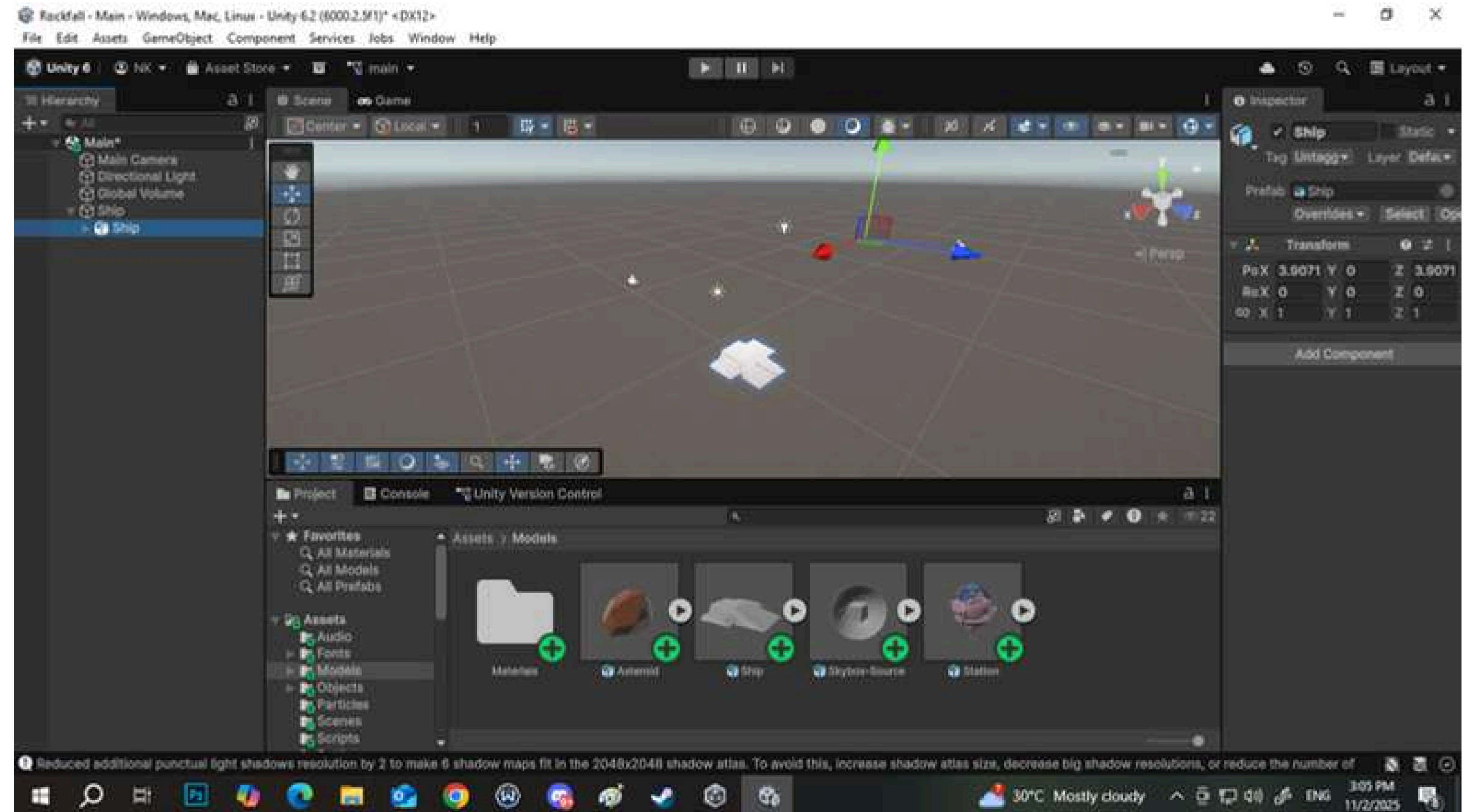


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# STEP 4

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1. Make new GameObject, rename as Ship and drag imported ship model to it as child
2. Rename ship model as Graphics then reset position



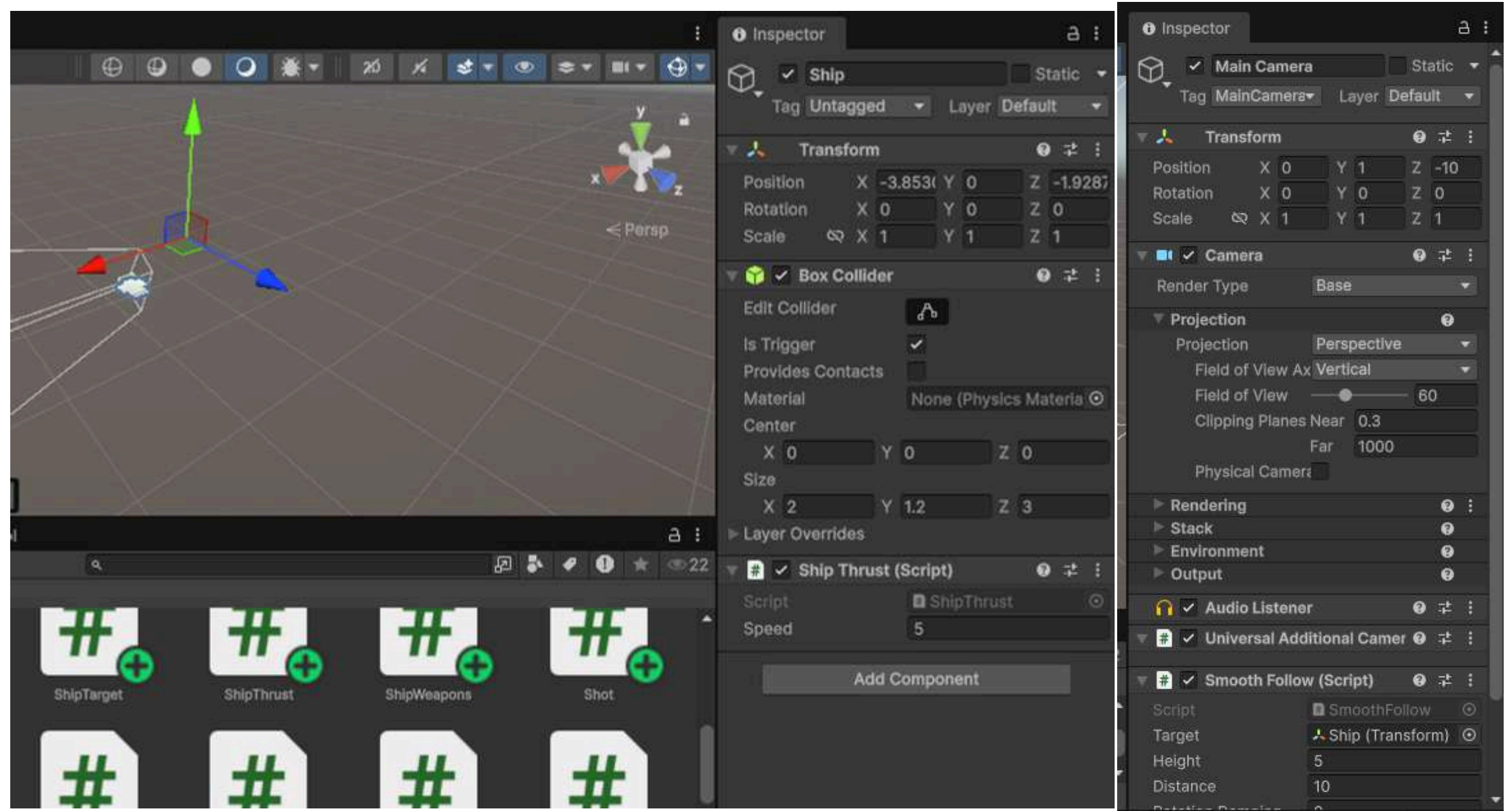


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# STEP 5

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1. Add box collider, set Is Trigger on and size to 2, 1.2, 3 then add ship thrust script
2. Add smooth follow script to main camera to follow the ship, set target as Ship under the script

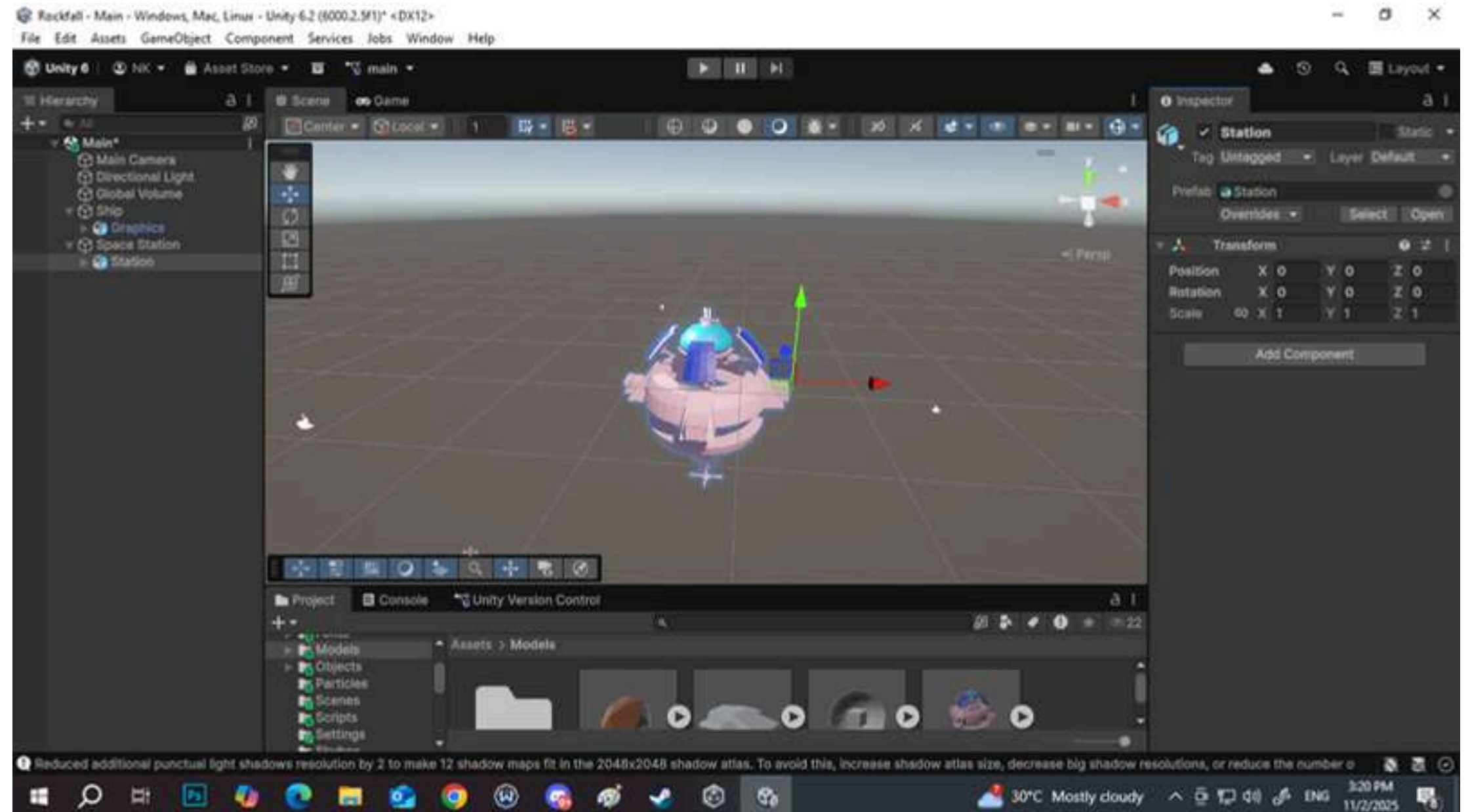


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# STEP 6

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Make new game object  
and import station  
model and reset position





## STEP 7



### Adding the Joystick:

- Create the joystick pad UI object, set its size, position (lower-left corner), and assign the Pad sprite to its Source Image property.
- Create the joystick thumb UI object as a child of the pad, center it, set its size, and assign the Thumb sprite to its Source Image property.
- Add the VirtualJoystick.cs script to the joystick pad object.
- Configure the joystick by dragging the Thumb object into the Thumb slot of the VirtualJoystick component.





## STEP 8



### Input Manager:

- Create a Singleton.cs script (identical to the one used in the 2D game project).
- Create a new empty game object named "Input Manager."
- Add the InputManager.cs script to the "Input Manager" object, which holds a reference to the VirtualJoystick.
- Configure the "Input Manager" by dragging the Joystick object into the Steering slot of the InputManager component.



## STEP 9



### Flight Control

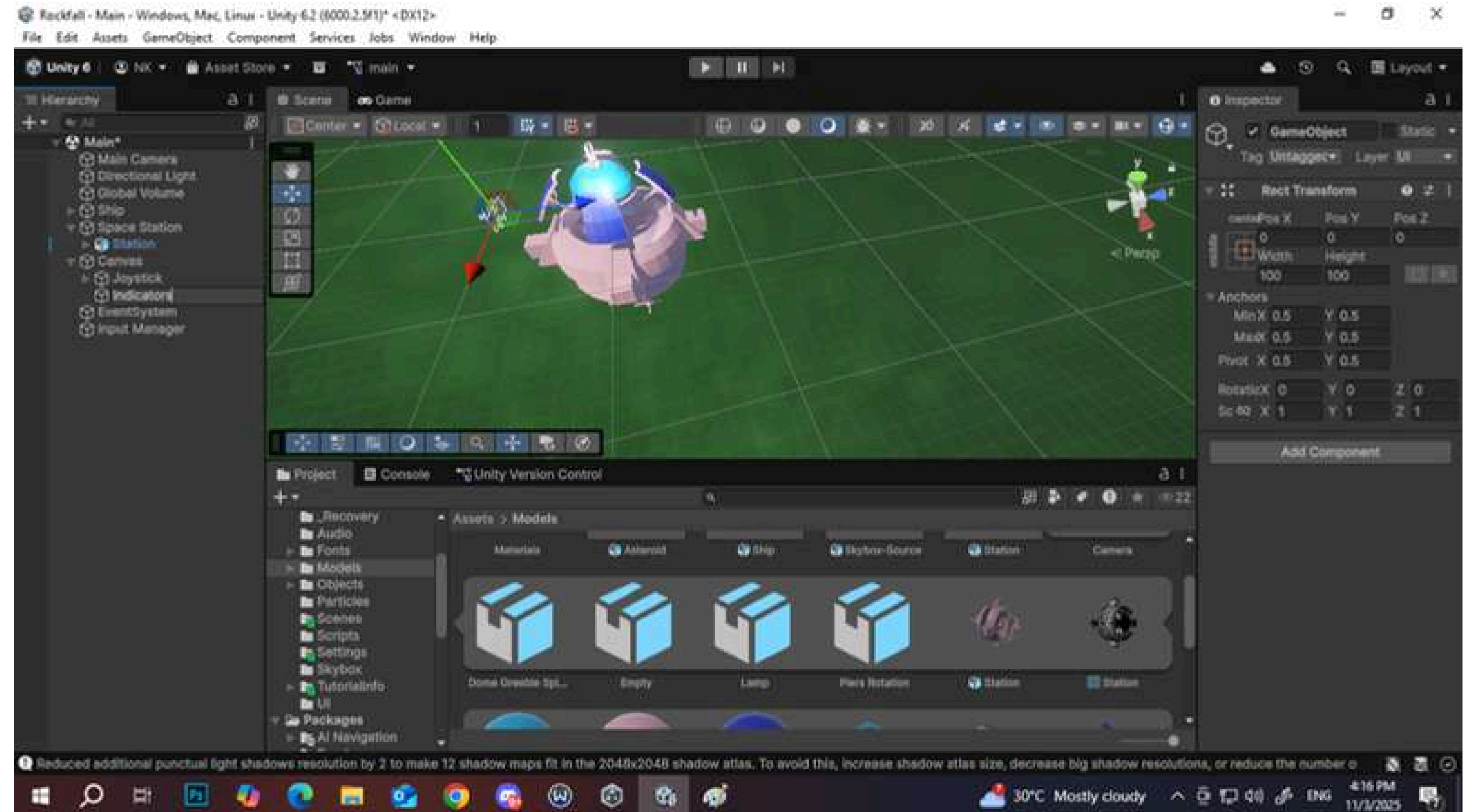
- Implementing Ship Steering:
  - Add the ShipSteering.cs script to the main Ship object.

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# STEP 10

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Skipped through flight controls guide, make a new child under Canvas called Indicators

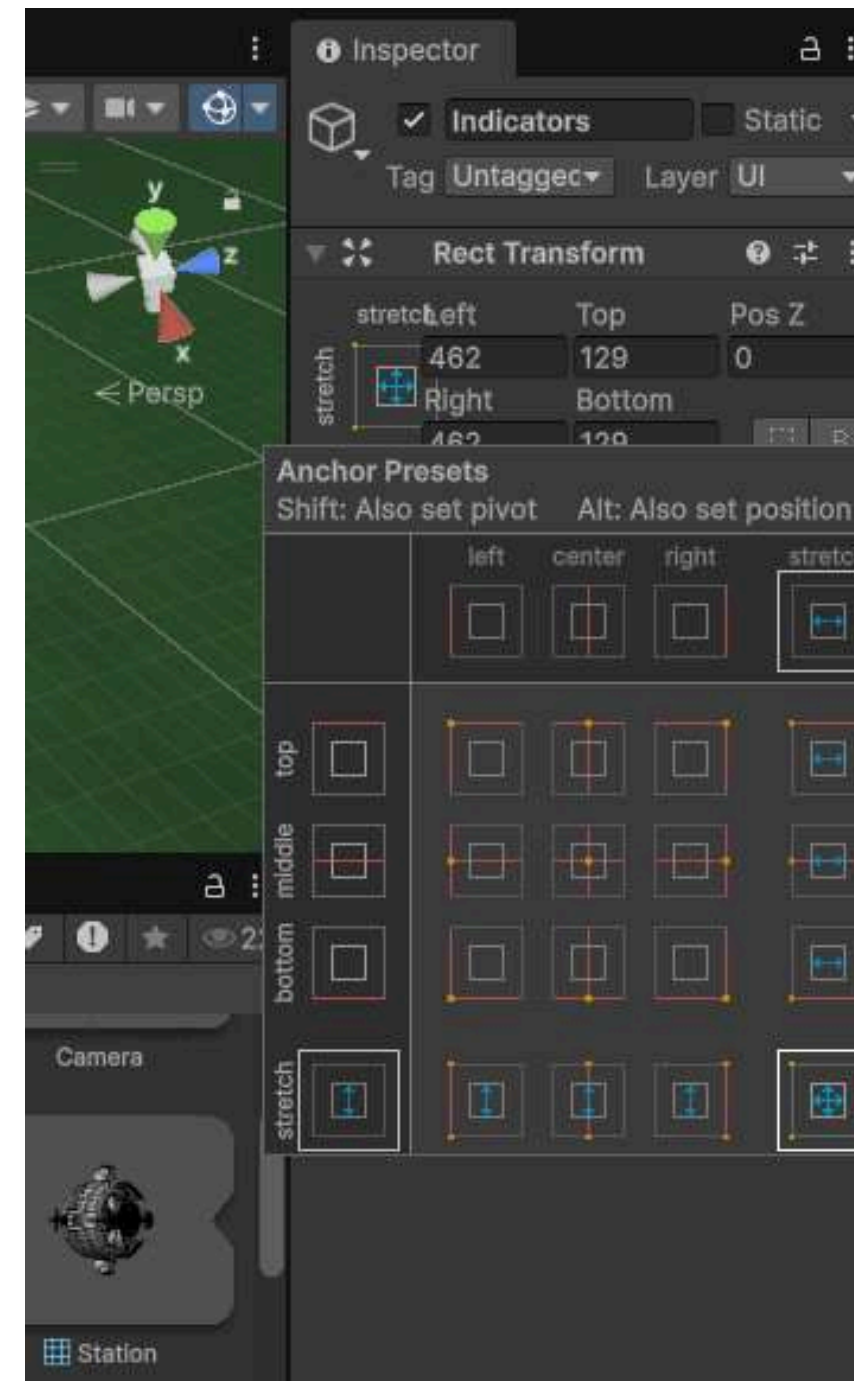




# STEP 11



Set Indicators to stretch horizontally and vertically

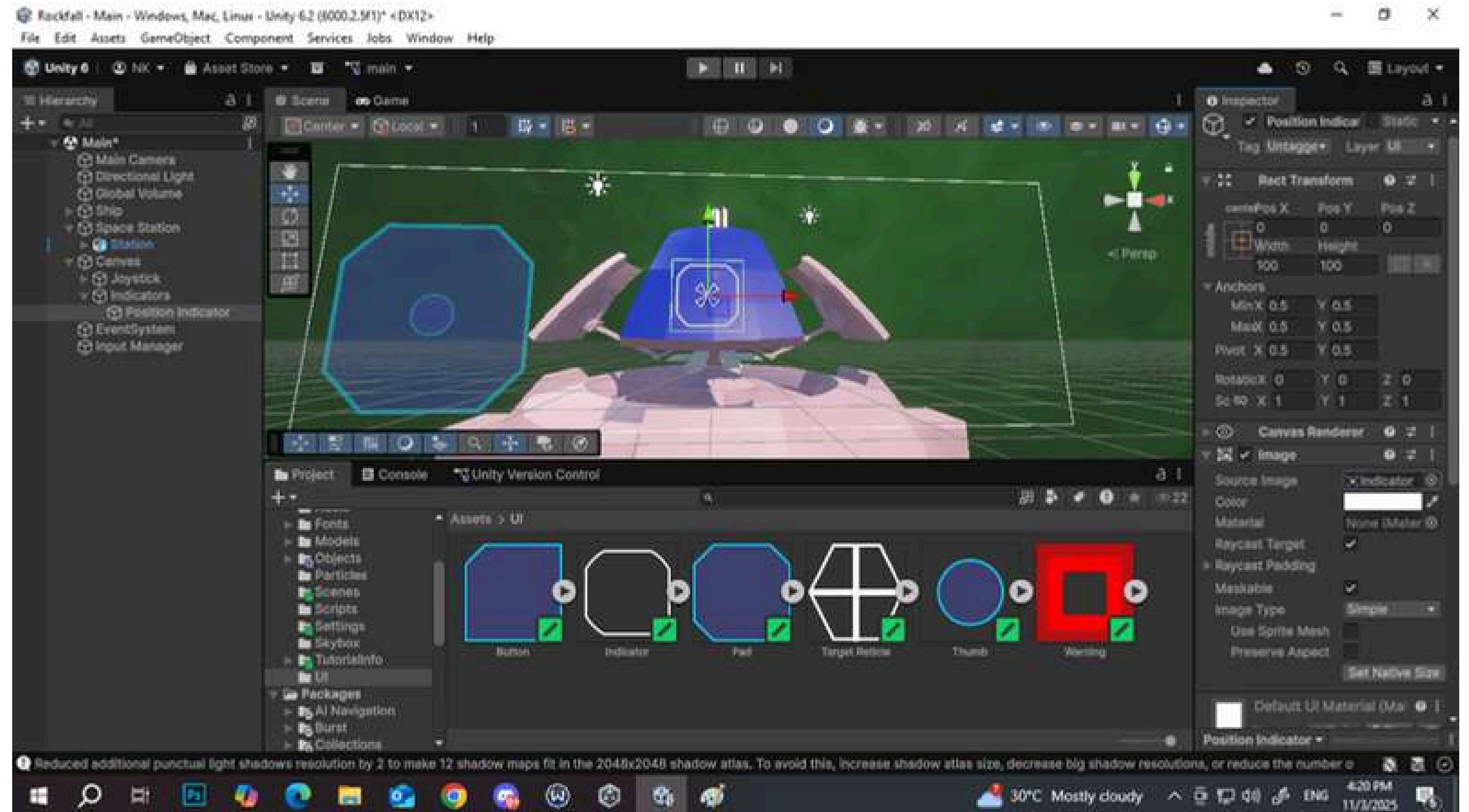


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## STEP 12

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Make a new Image through GameObject-UI-Image and name it Position Indicator, make it a child of Indicators and add Indicator sprite as its source image



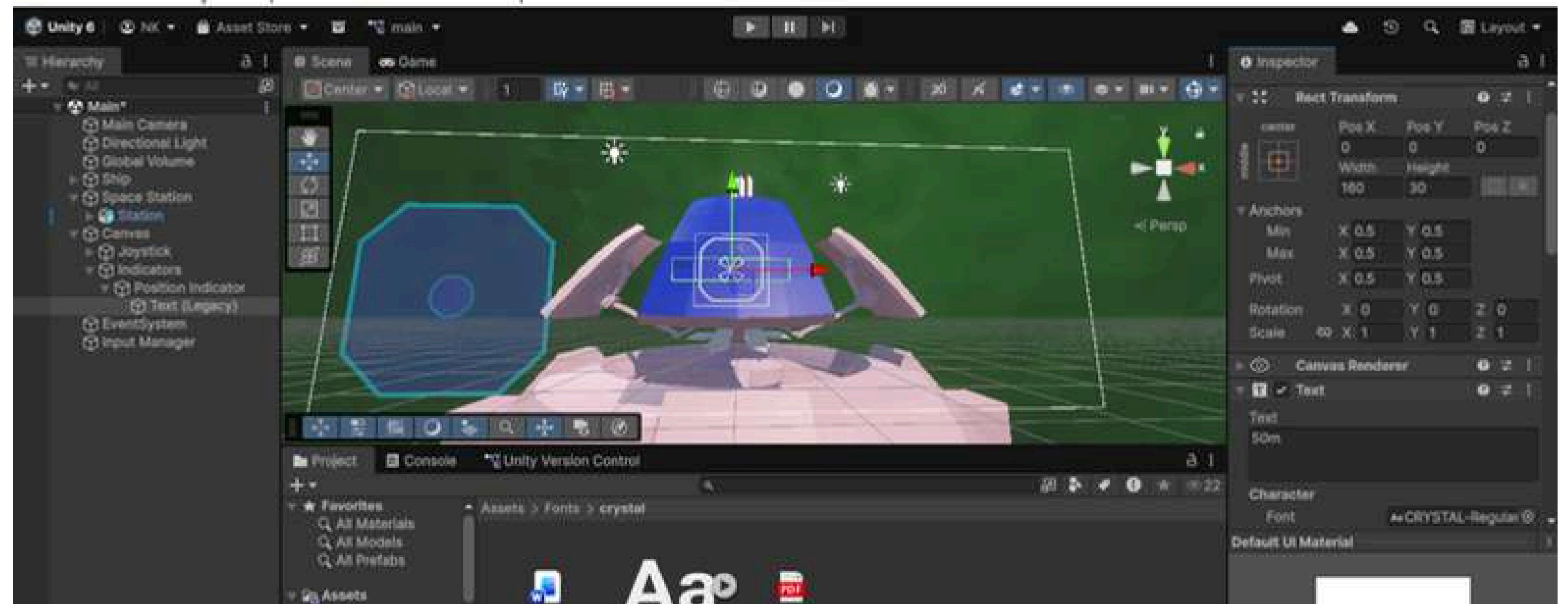




## STEP 13



Add a Text child under Position Indicator, change its position to center middle, X and Y to 0, set text to 50m then add custom font Crystal

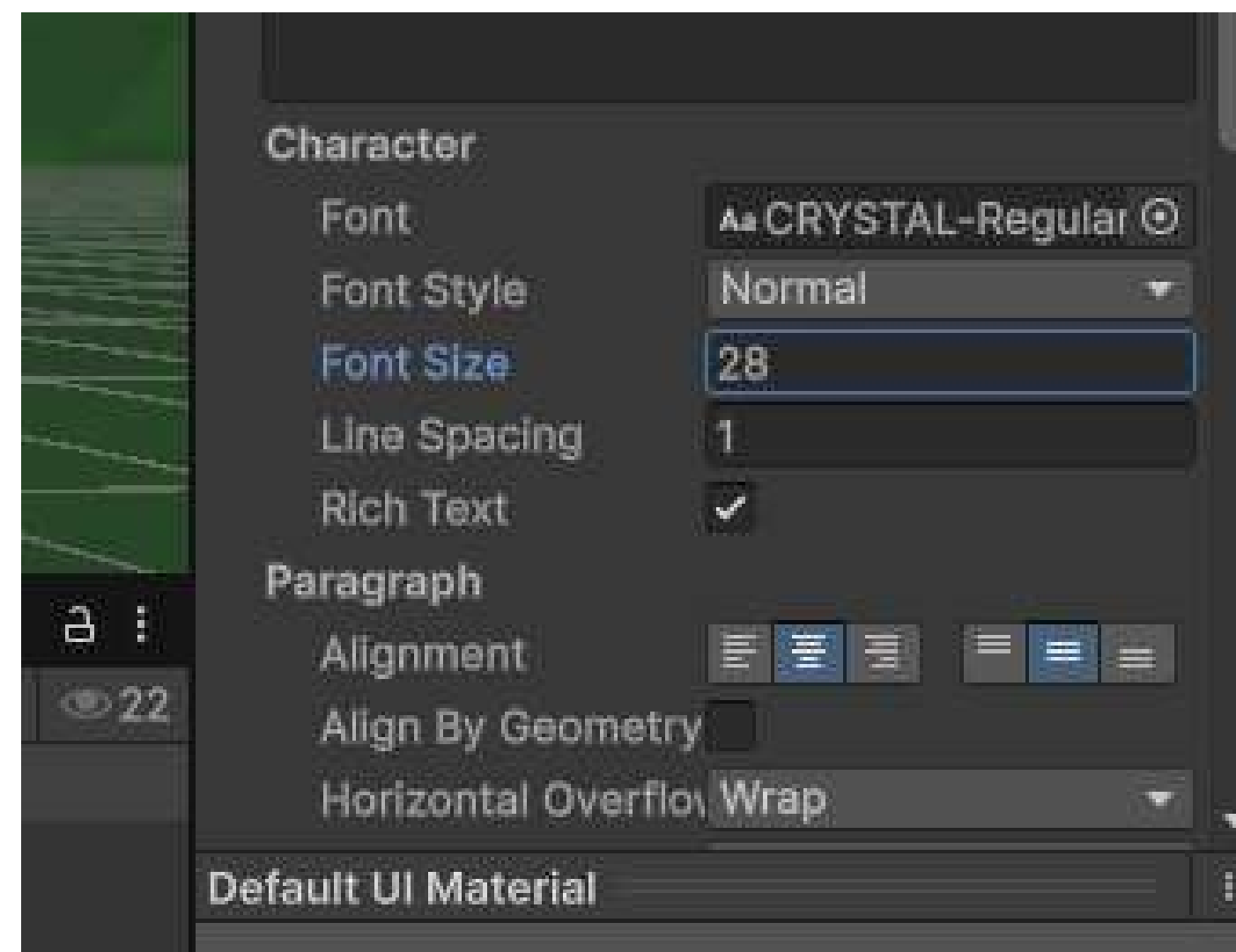




## STEP 14



Set font size to 28 and alignment to center both horizontally and vertically

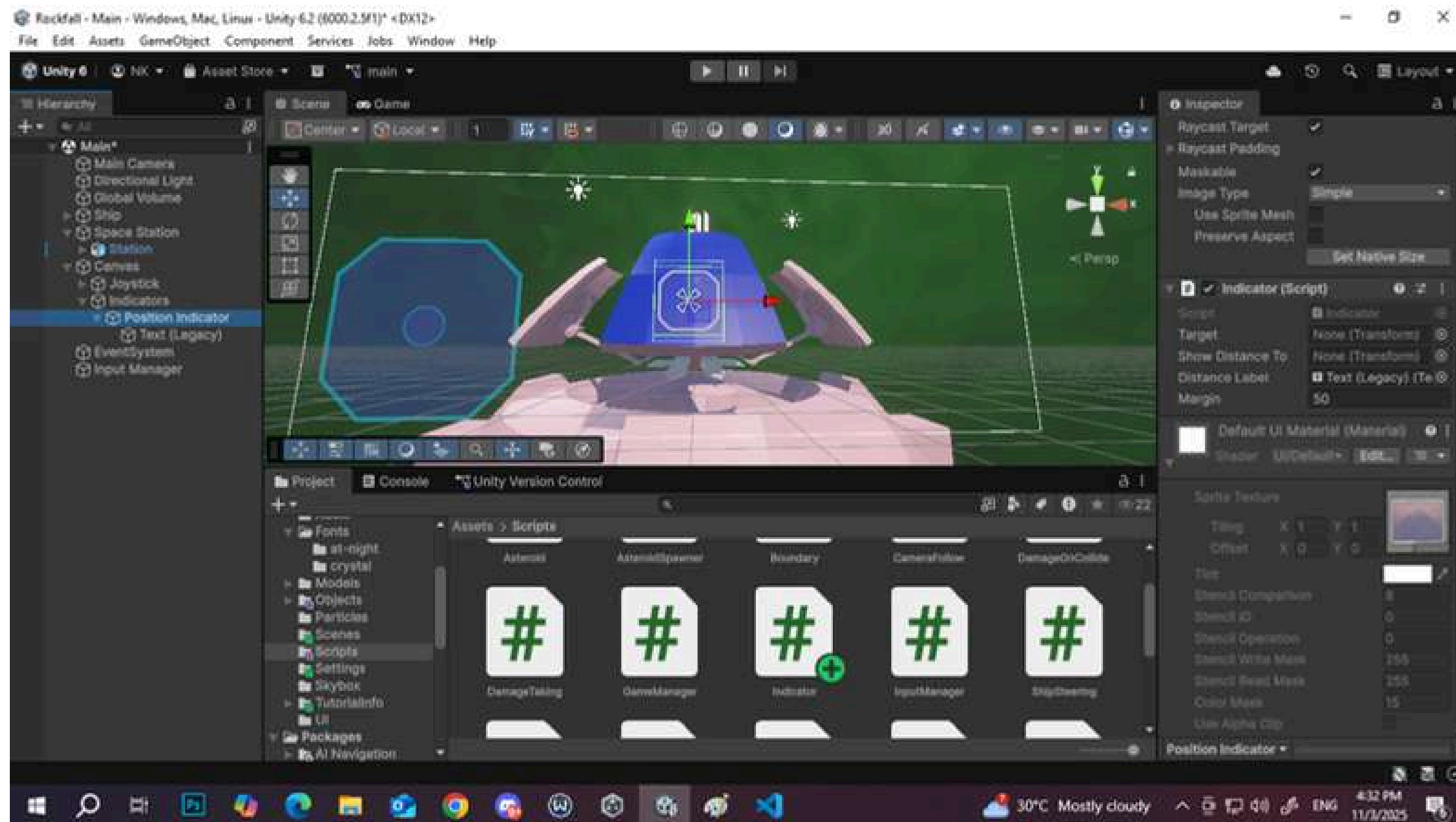


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# STEP 15

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Make new script  
Indicator.cs then add it  
to position indicator  
and drag the text to the  
distance label area

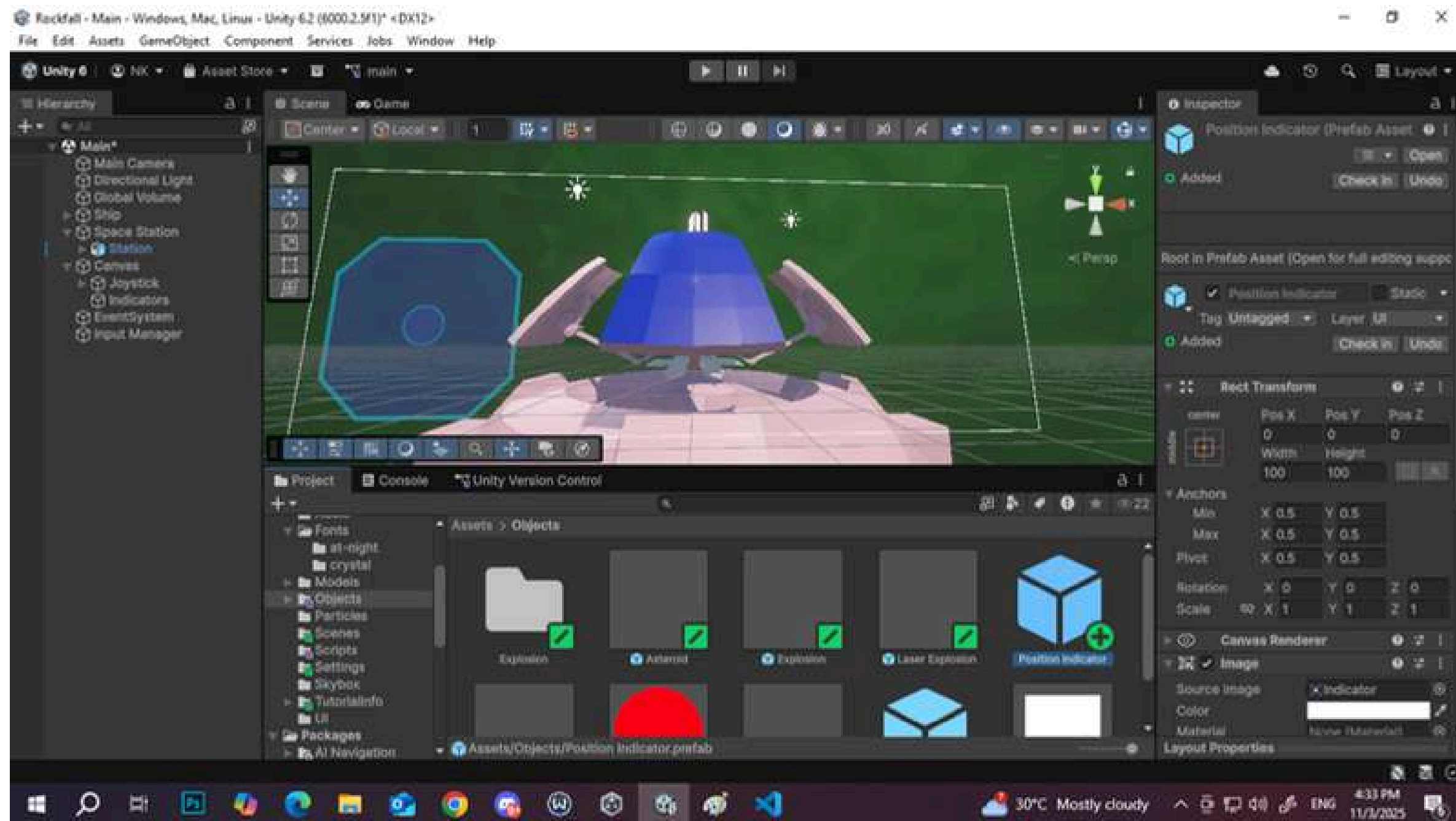


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# STEP 16

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Turn the Position Indicator into a prefab and delete it from the scene sheesh

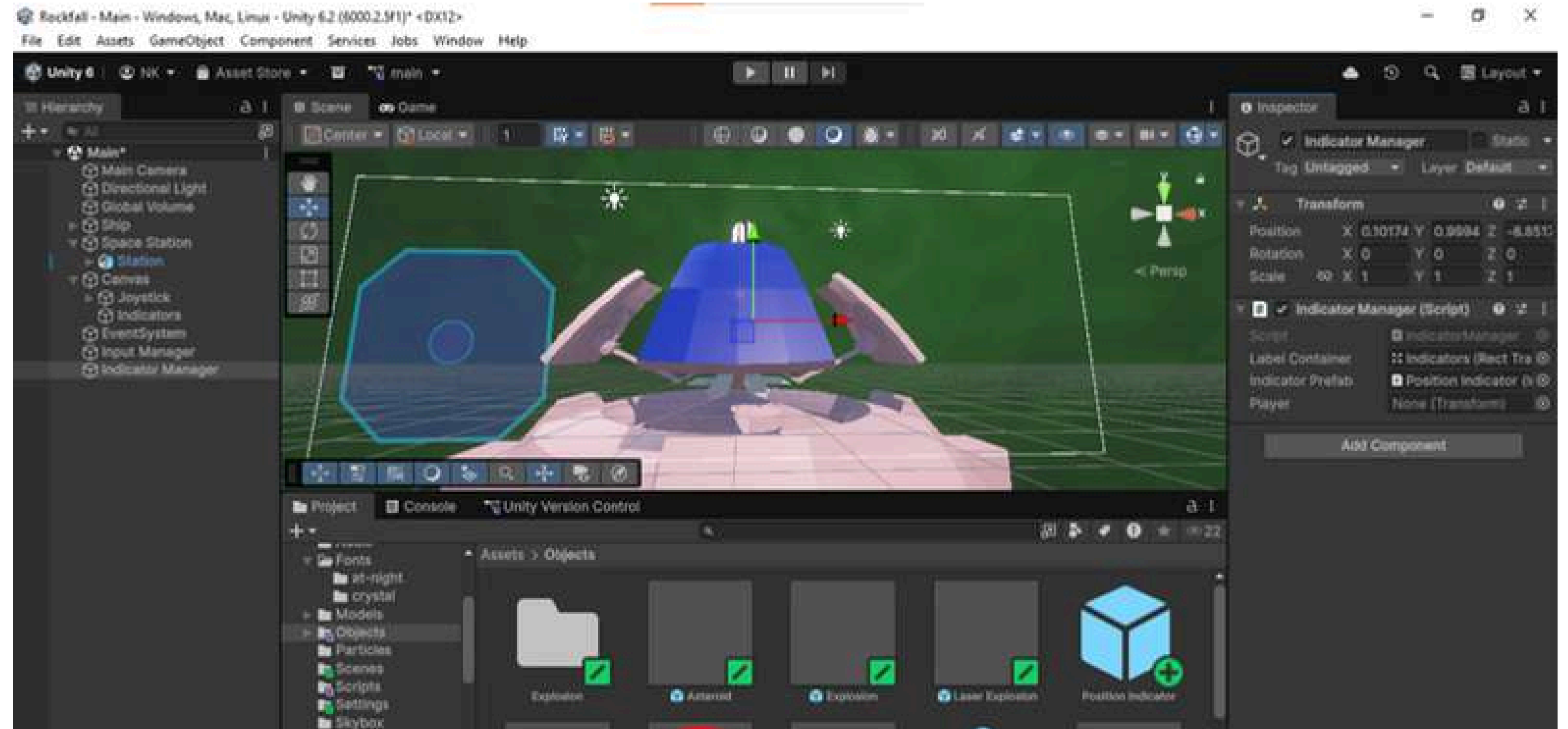


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# STEP 17

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Create new game object Indicator Manager, add Indicator Manager script, drag Indicators object to label container and Position Indicator to indicator prefab



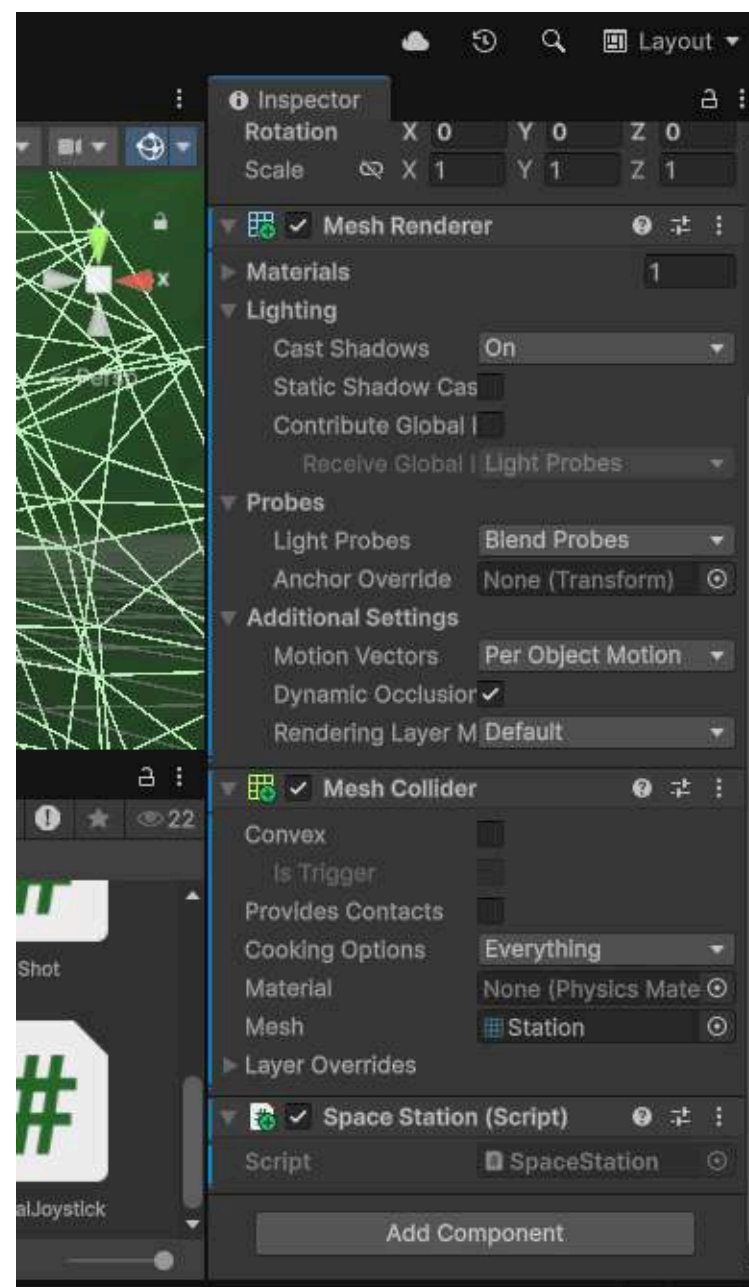




# STEP 18



Add Space Station script to Station

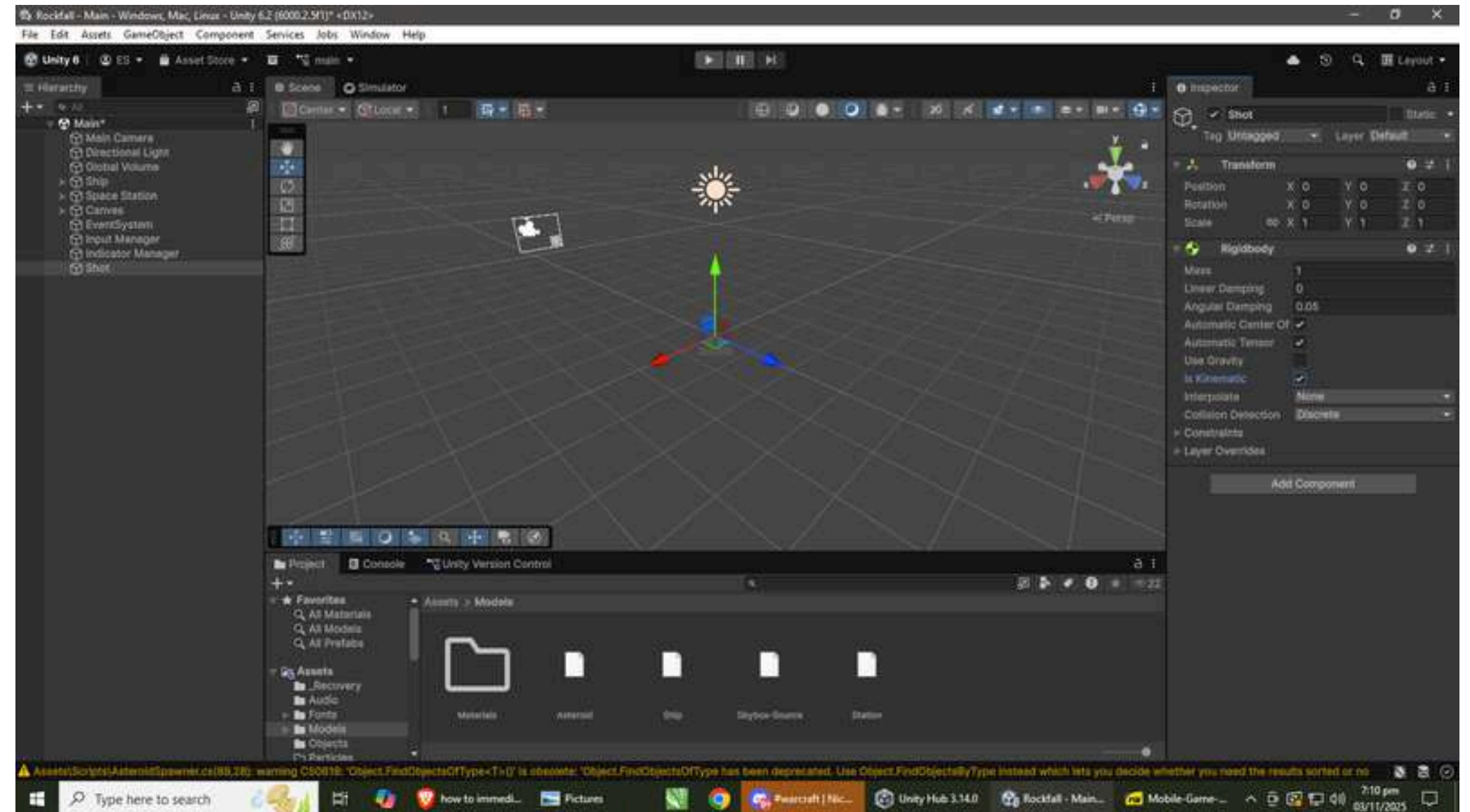


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# STEP 19

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Create a new game object named “Shot” and add a rigidbody component to the object. Then make sure Use Gravity is turned off, and Is Kinematic is turned on.

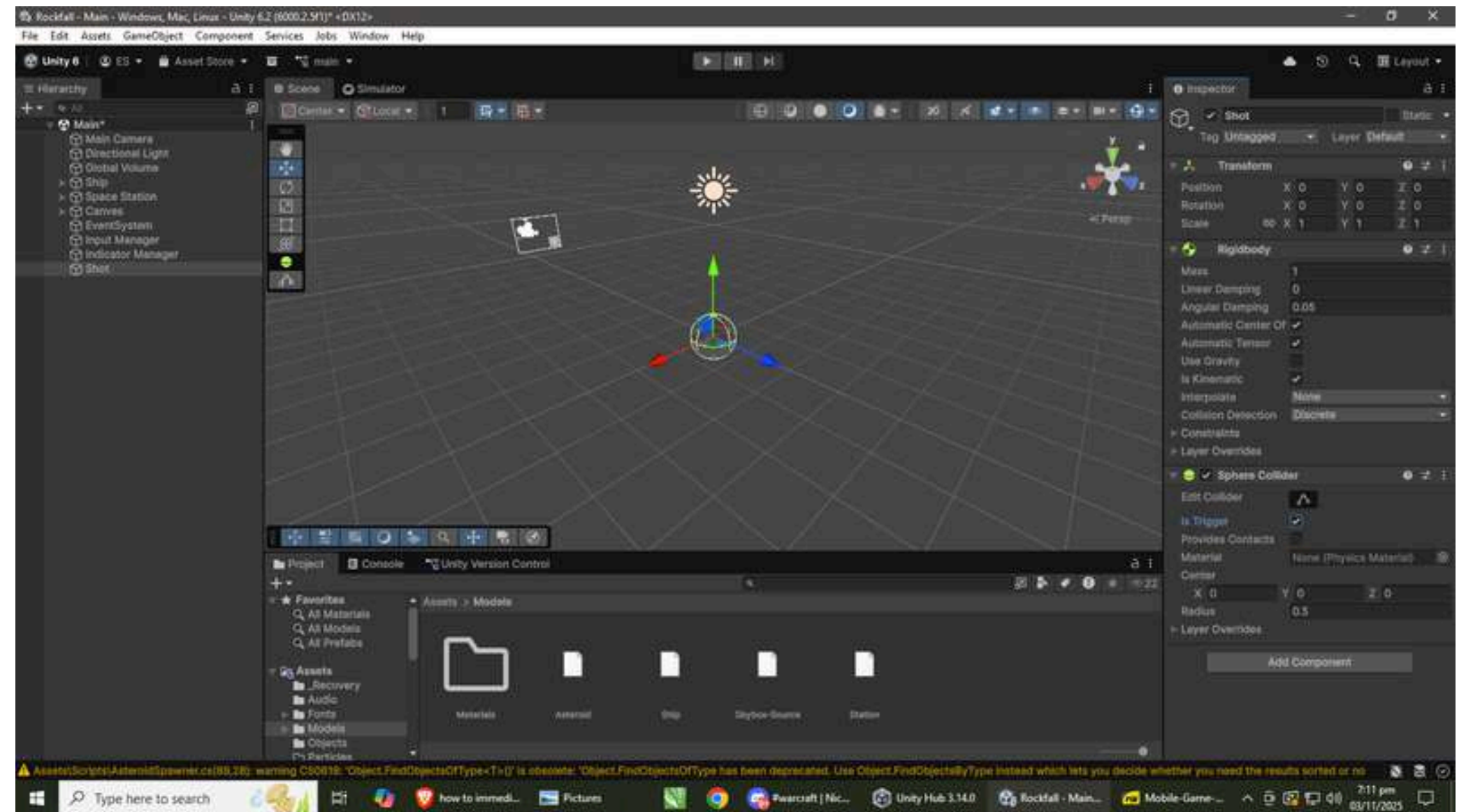


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## STEP 20



Add a sphere collider to the object. Set its radius to 0.5, and ensure that its center is (0,0,0). The Is Trigger setting should be turned on.

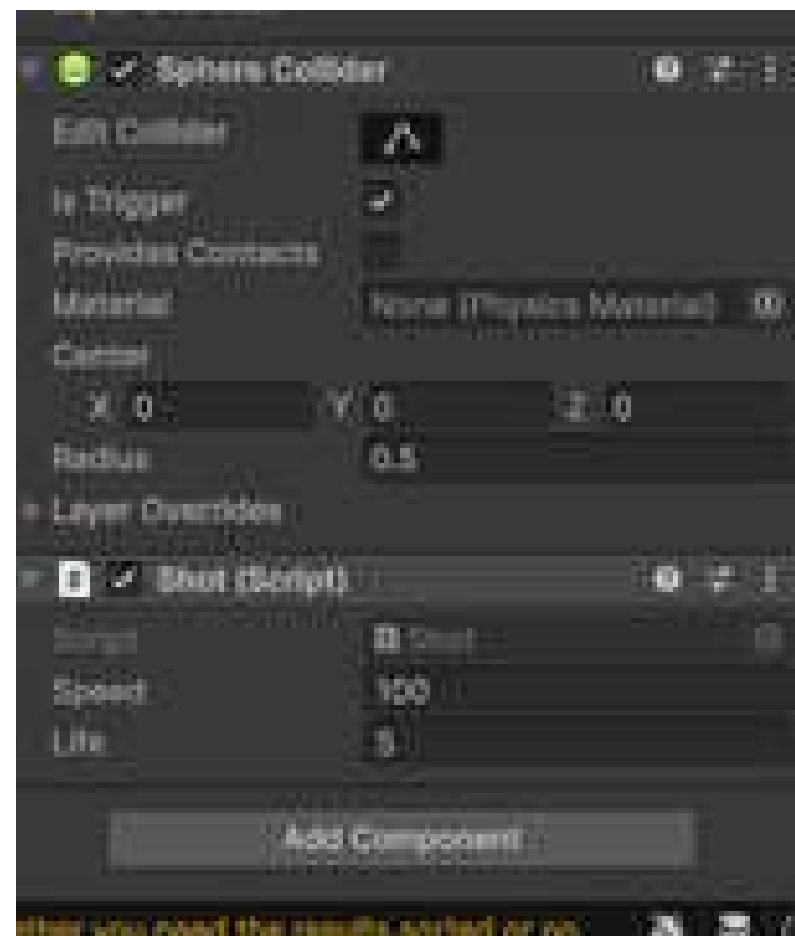




## STEP 21



Add a new C# script called Shot to the object.



```
1 using UnityEngine;
2 using System.Collections;
3
4 // BEGIN 3D_shot
5 // Moves forward at a certain speed, and dies after a certain time.
6 public class Shot : MonoBehaviour {
7
8     // The speed at which the shot will move forward
9     public float speed = 100.0f;
10
11     // Remove this object after this many seconds
12     public float life = 5.0f;
13
14     void Start() {
15         // Destroy after 'life' seconds
16         Destroy(gameObject, life);
17     }
18
19     void Update () {
20         // Move forward at constant speed
21         transform.Translate(Vector3.forward * speed * Time.deltaTime);
22     }
23 }
24 // END 3D_shot
```

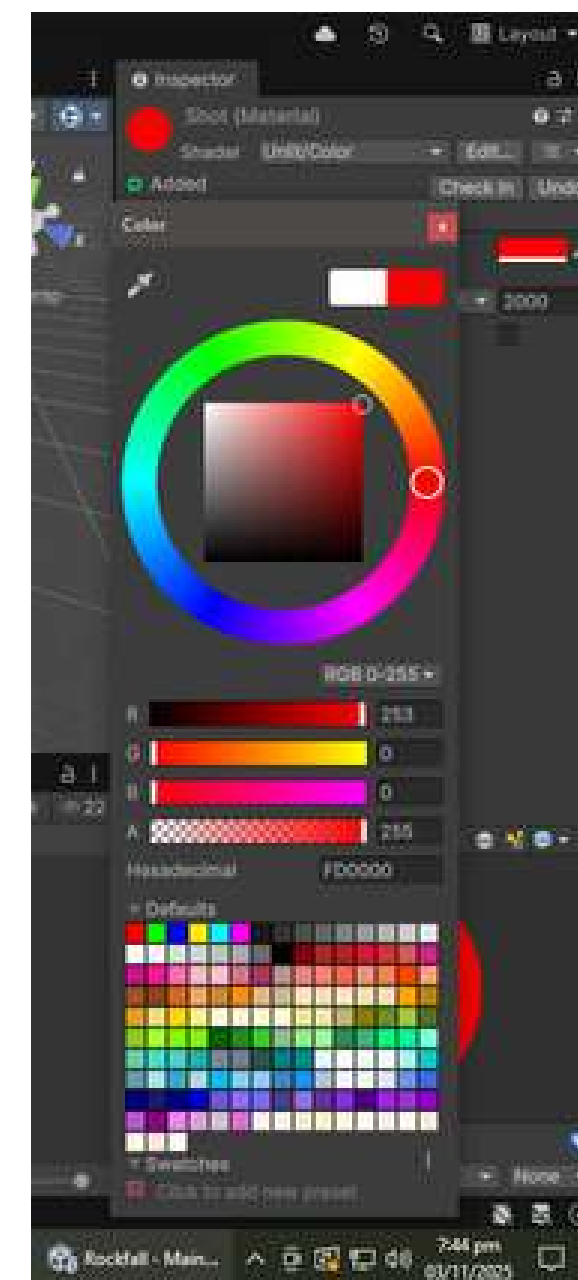
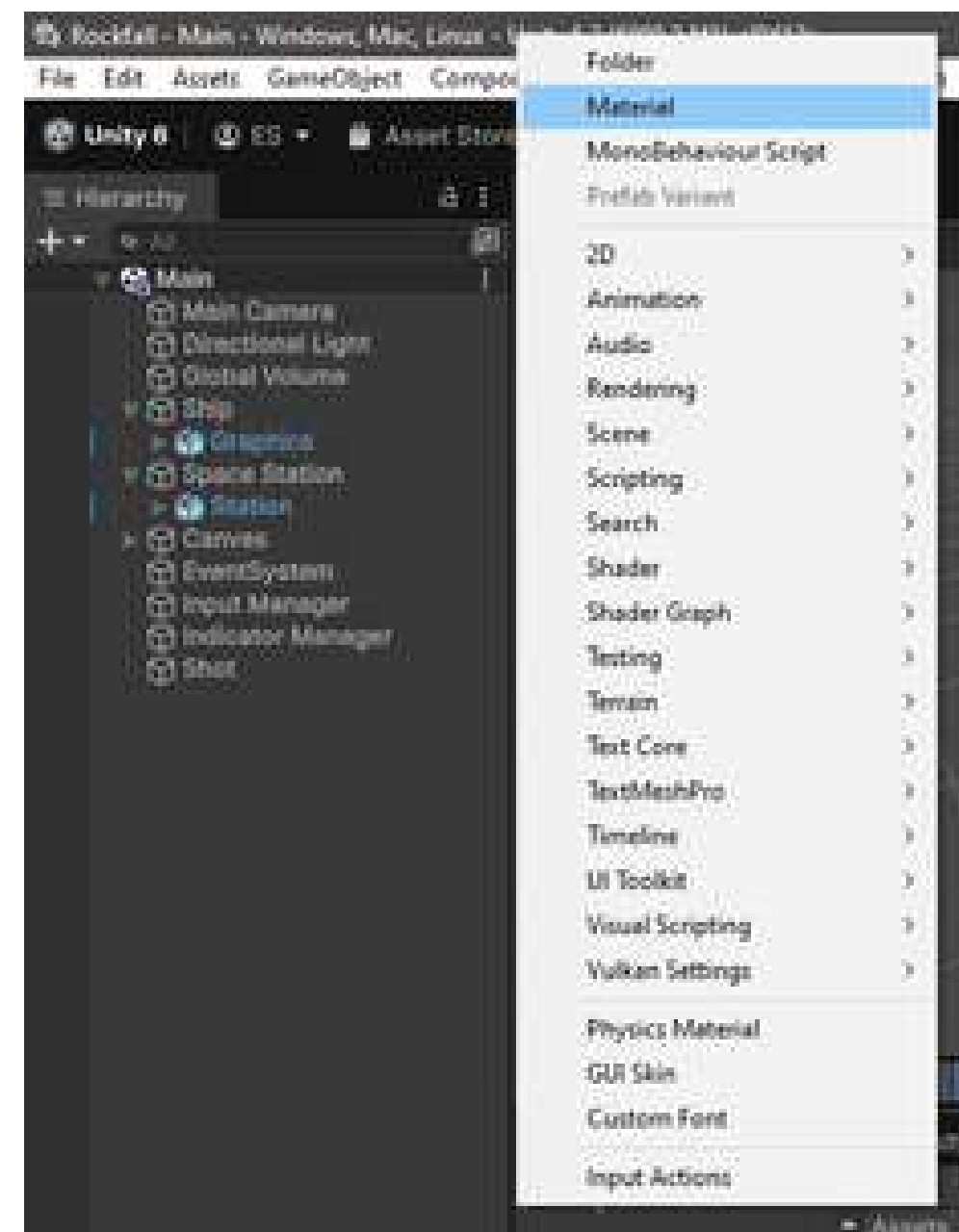




## STEP 22



Create a new material named Shot and set its colors.





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## STEP 23



Create a new empty object, and name it “Graphics”. Make it a child of the Shot object, and set its position to (0,0,0). Add a new Trail Renderer component to the Graphics object.

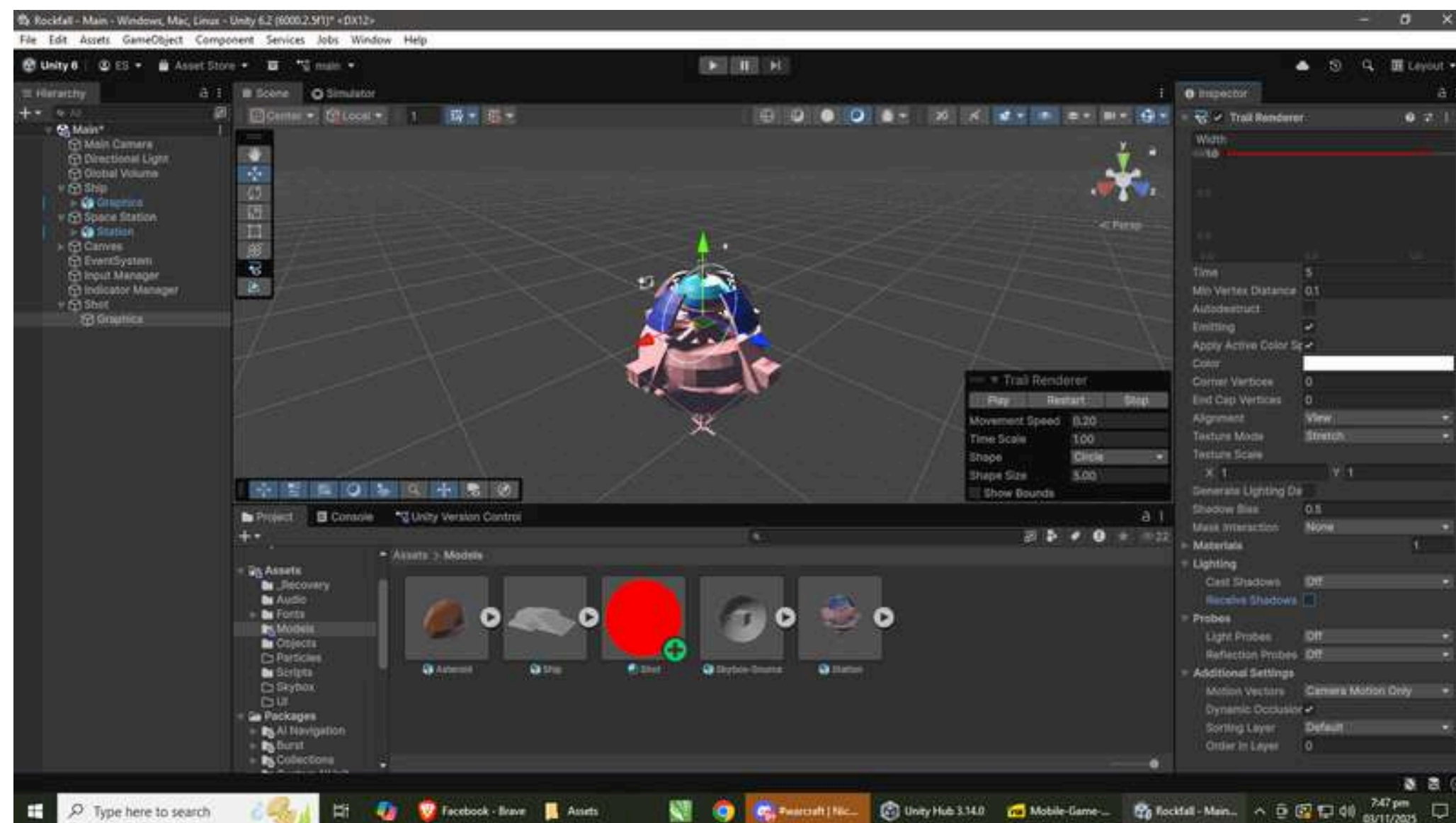


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# STEP 24

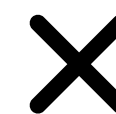


Once it's added, the Cast Shadows, Receive Shadows, and Use Light Probes should all be turned off. Next, set Time to 0.05, and Width to 0.2





## STEP 25



Double-click in the curve view (below the Width field), and a new control point will appear. Drag this new control point to the bottom-right of the curve view.



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# STEP 26

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Open the list of Materials, and drag in the Shot material that you just created.



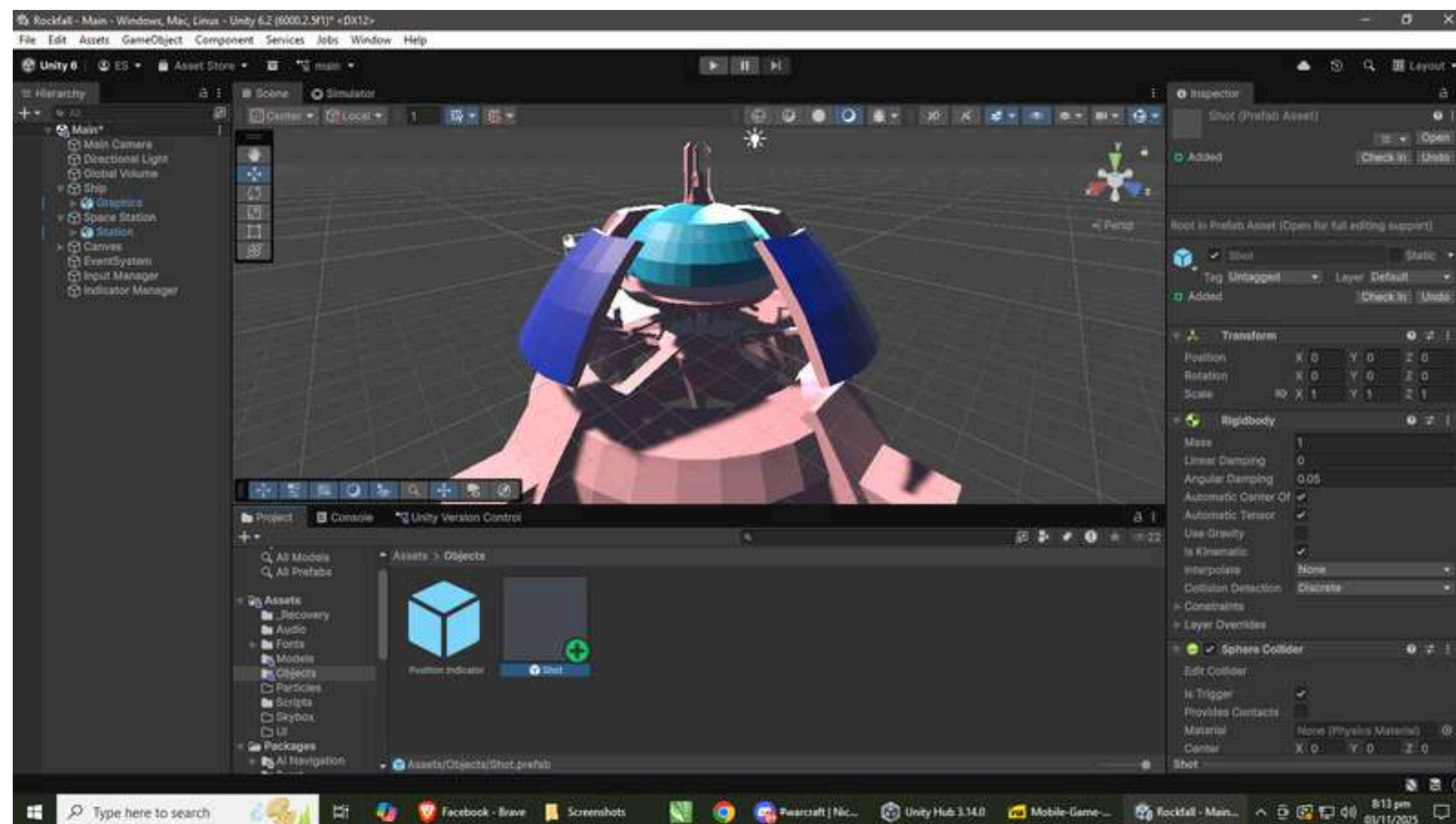


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## STEP 27



Drag the Shot object from the scene into the Objects folder. This will turn the Shot into a prefab. Delete the Shot from the scene.





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## STEP 28



Select the Ship, add a new C# script called ShipWeapons.cs,





## STEP 29

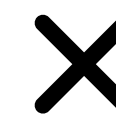


Add the following code to  
ShipWeapons.cs

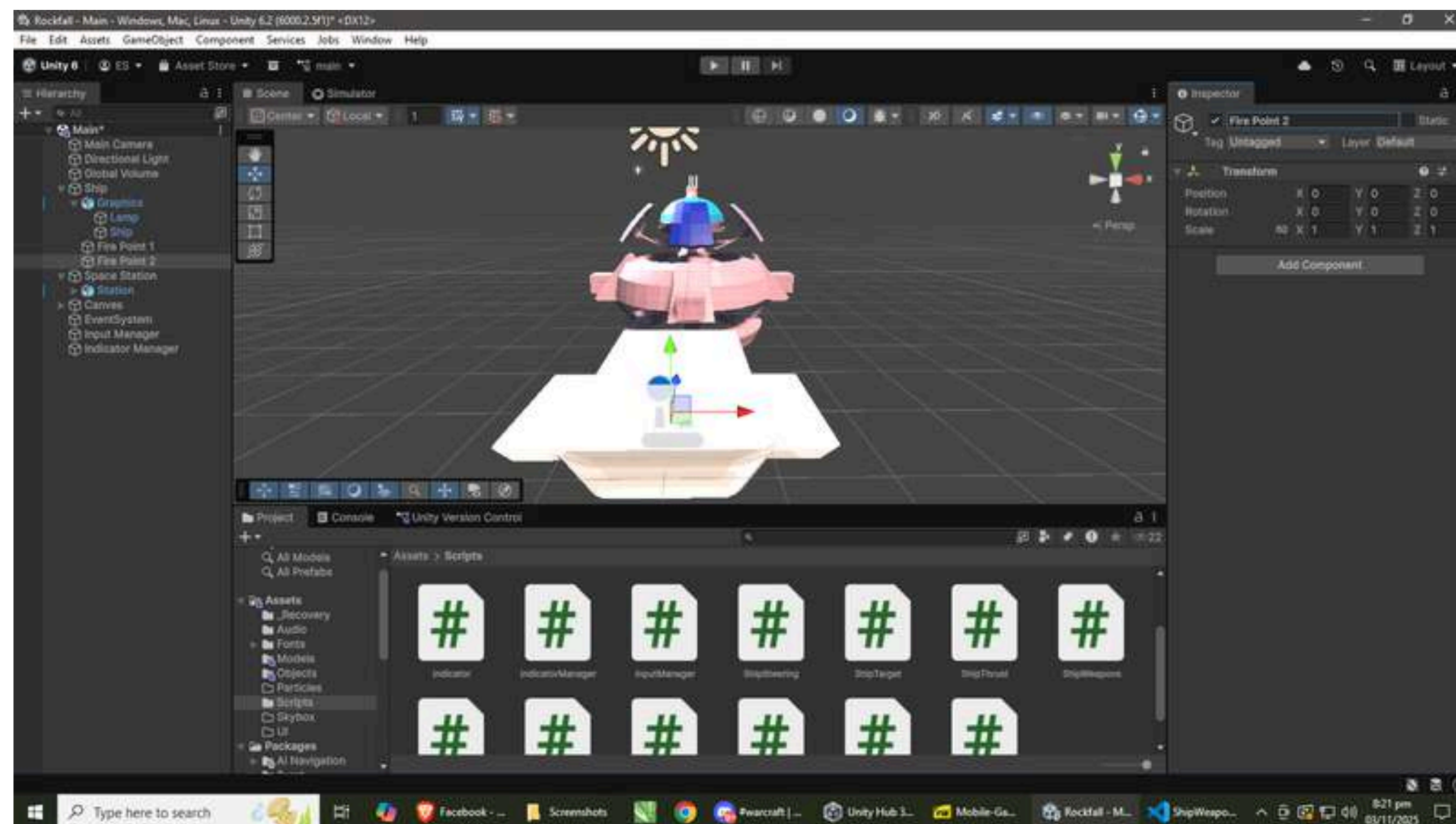
```
1 using UnityEngine;
2 using System.Collections;
3
4 // BEGIN 3d_shipweapons
5 public class ShipWeapons : MonoBehaviour {
6
7     // The prefab to use for each shot
8     public GameObject shotPrefab;
9
10    // BEGIN 3d_shipweapons_inputmanager
11    public void Awake() {
12        // When this object starts up, tell the input manager
13        // to use me as the current weapon object
14        InputManager.Instance.SetWeapons(this);
15    }
16
17    // Called when the object is removed
18    public void OnDestroy() {
19        // Don't do this if we're not playing
20        if (Application.isPlaying == true) {
21            InputManager.Instance.RemoveWeapons(this);
22        }
23    }
24    // END 3d_shipweapons_inputmanager
25
26    // The list of places where a shot can emerge from
27    public Transform[] firePoints;
28
29    // The index into firePoints that the next shot will fire from
30    private int firePointIndex;
31
32    // Called by InputManager
33    public void Fire() {
34
35        // If we have no points to fire from, return
36        if (firePoints.Length == 0)
37            return;
38
39        // Work out which point to fire from
```

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# STEP 30



Create a new empty game object, and name it “Fire Point 1”. Make it a child of the Ship object, and then duplicate it by pressing Ctrl-D







## STEP 31



Set the position of Fire Point 1 to  $(-1.9, 0, 0)$ . This will place it to the left of the ship. Set the position of Fire Point 2 to  $(1.9, 0, 0)$ . This will place it to the right of the ship

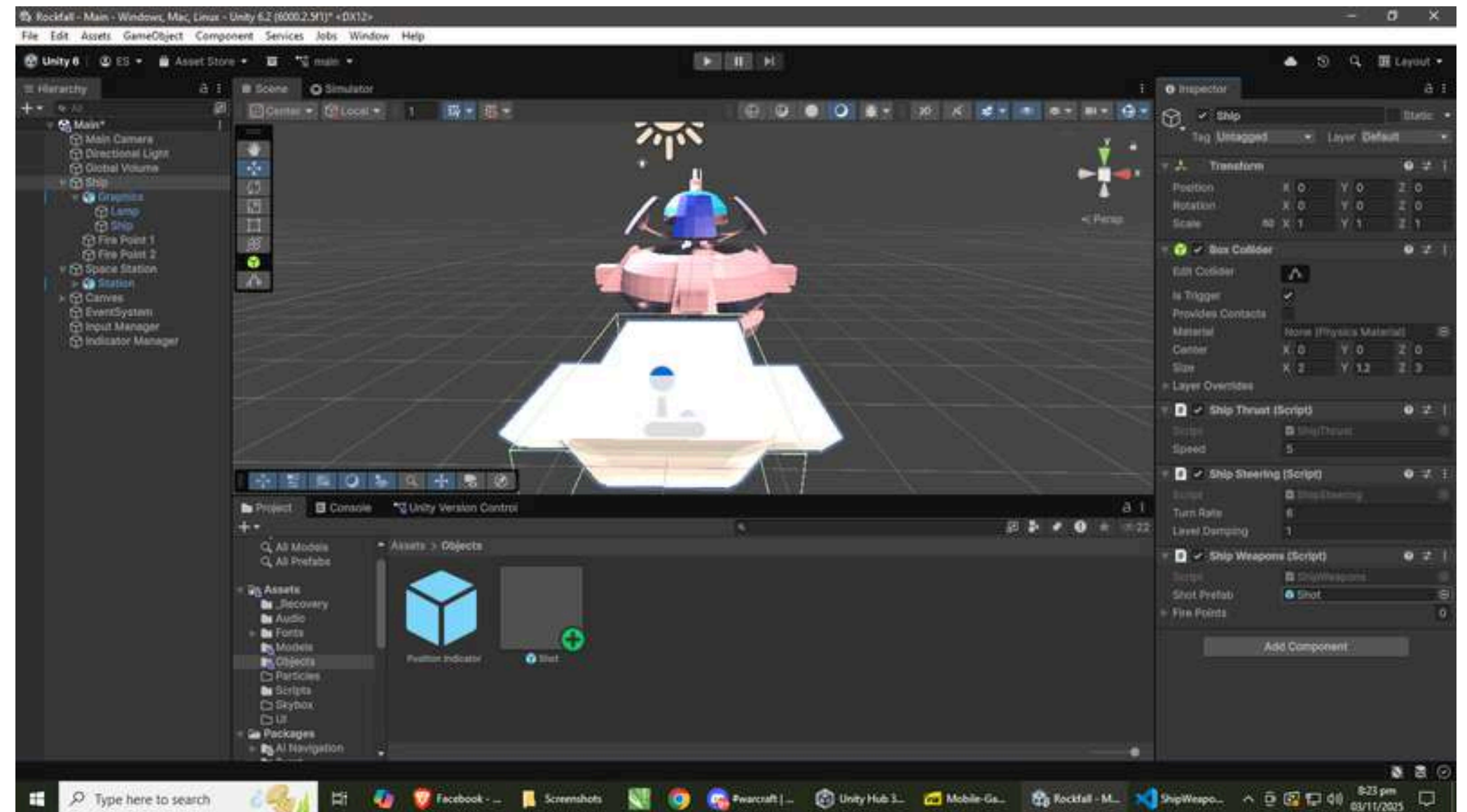


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## STEP 32

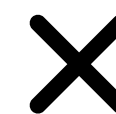
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Drag the Shot prefab that you created in the earlier section to the ShipWeapons's Shot Prefab slot.





## STEP 33



Select the Ship, and click the lock at the top right of the Inspector. This will lock the Inspector, and means that the object that the Inspector is showing won't change when you select another object.



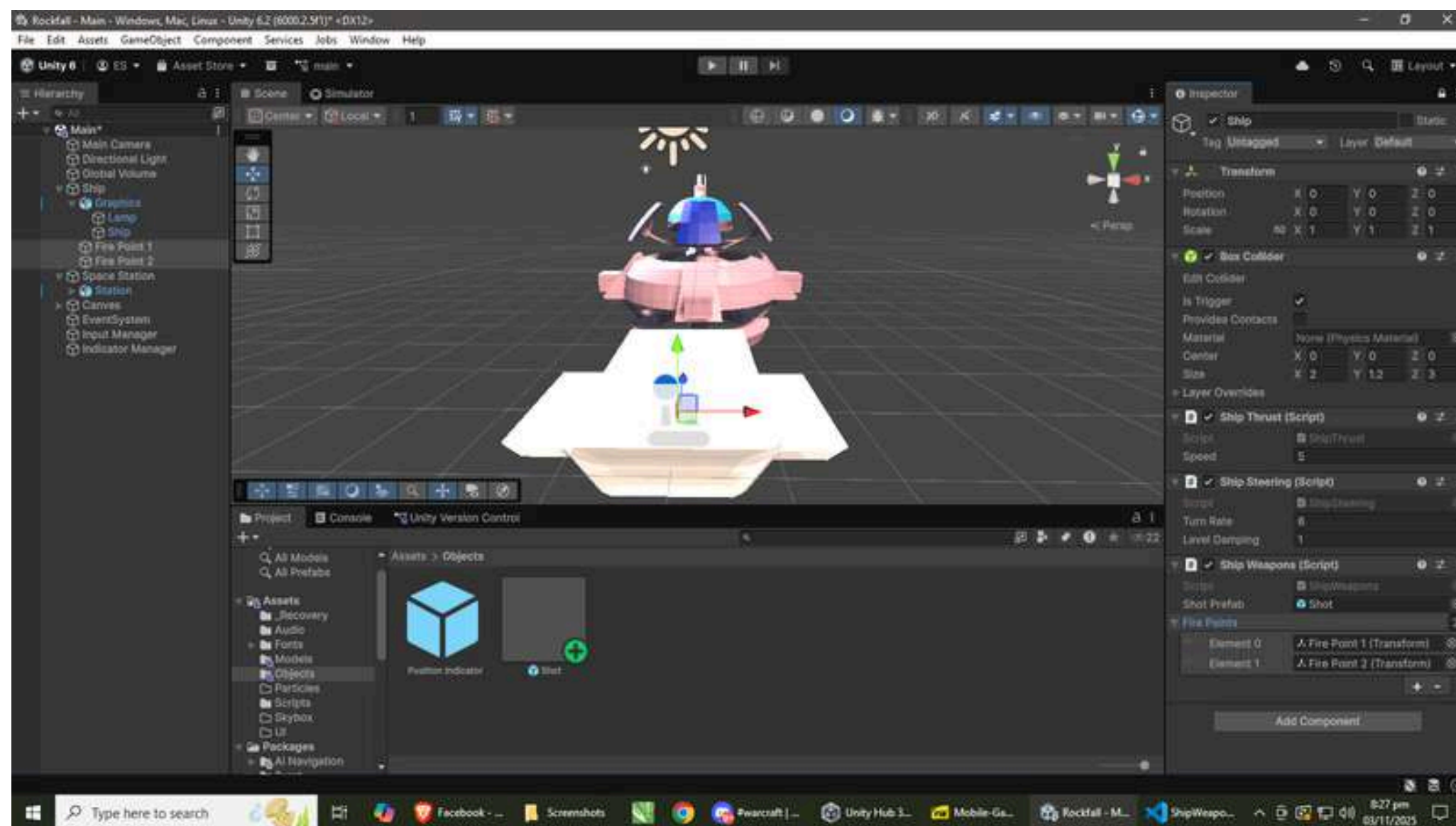


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## STEP 34



Next, select both Fire Point objects in the Hierarchy by clicking Fire Point 1 and then holding the Ctrl key , and clicking Fire Point 2. Then, drag these two objects onto the ShipWeapons' Fire Points slot. Be sure to drag it onto the text “Fire Points” (and not any- thing below it), or it won’t work. After that unlock the inspector.





# STEP 35



Add the ShipWeapons management code to InputManager, by adding the following properties and methods to the Input Manager class.

```
1 using UnityEngine;
2 using System.Collections;
3
4 // BEGIN 3d_Inputmanager
5 public class InputManager : Singleton<InputManager> {
6
7     // The joystick used to steer the ship.
8     public VirtualJoystick steering;
9
10    // BEGIN 3d_Inputmanager_weapons
11    // The delay between firing shots, in seconds.
12    public float fireRate = 0.2f;
13
14    // The current ShipWeapons script to fire from.
15    private ShipWeapons currentWeapons;
16
17    // If true, we are currently firing weapons.
18    private bool isFiring = false;
19
20    // Called by ShipWeapons to update the currentWeapons
21    // variable.
22    public void SetWeapons(ShipWeapons weapons) {
23        this.currentWeapons = weapons;
24    }
25
26    // likewise, called to reset the currentWeapons variable.
27    public void RemoveWeapons(ShipWeapons weapons) {
28
29        // If the currentWeapons object is 'weapons',
30        // set it to null.
31        if (this.currentWeapons == weapons) {
32            this.currentWeapons = null;
33        }
34    }
35
36    // Called when the user starts touching the fire button.
37    public void StartFiring() {
38
39    }
```



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## STEP 36



We then need to add the InputManager-communicating code to ShipWeapons by adding the following methods to the ShipWeapons class.

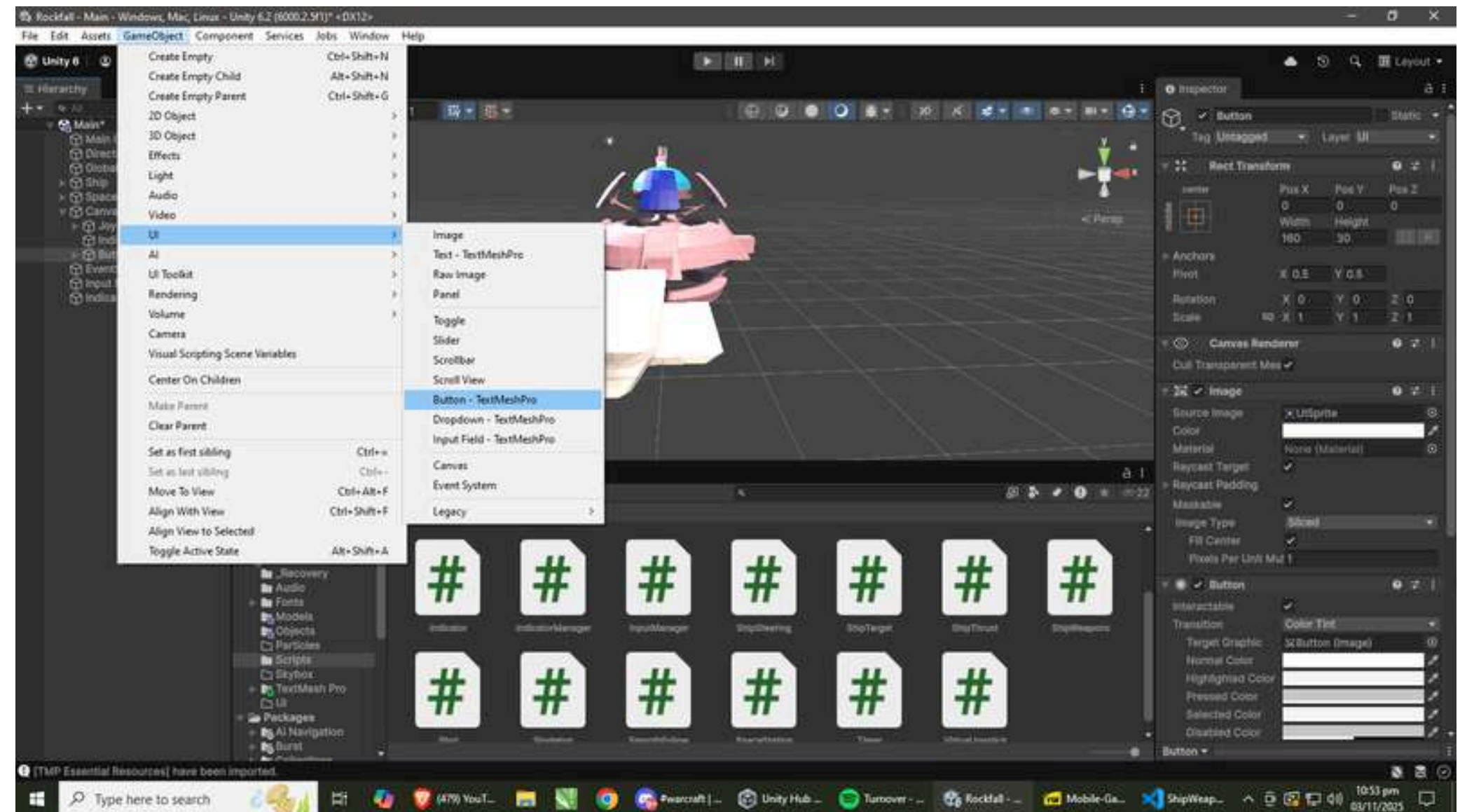
```
1 using UnityEngine;
2 using System.Collections;
3
4 // BEGIN 3d_shipweapons
5 public class ShipWeapons : MonoBehaviour {
6
7     // The prefab to use for each shot
8     public GameObject shotPrefab;
9
10    // BEGIN 3d_shipweapons_inputmanager
11    public void Awake() {
12        // When this object starts up, tell the input manager
13        // to use me as the current weapon object
14        InputManager.Instance.SetWeapons(this);
15    }
16
17    // Called when the object is removed
18    public void OnDestroy() {
19        // Don't do this if we're not playing
20        if (Application.isPlaying == true) {
21            InputManager.Instance.RemoveWeapons(this);
22        }
23    }
24    // END 3d_shipweapons_inputmanager
25
26    // The list of places where a shot can emerge from
27    public Transform[] firePoints;
28
29    // The index into firePoints that the next shot will fire from
30    private int firePointIndex;
31
32    // Called by InputManager
33    public void Fire() {
34
35        // If we have no points to fire from, return
36        if (firePoints.Length == 0)
37            return;
38
39        // Work out which point to fire from
```

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# STEP 37

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Create a new button by opening the GameObject menu, and choosing UI → Button. Name the new button “Fire Button”.



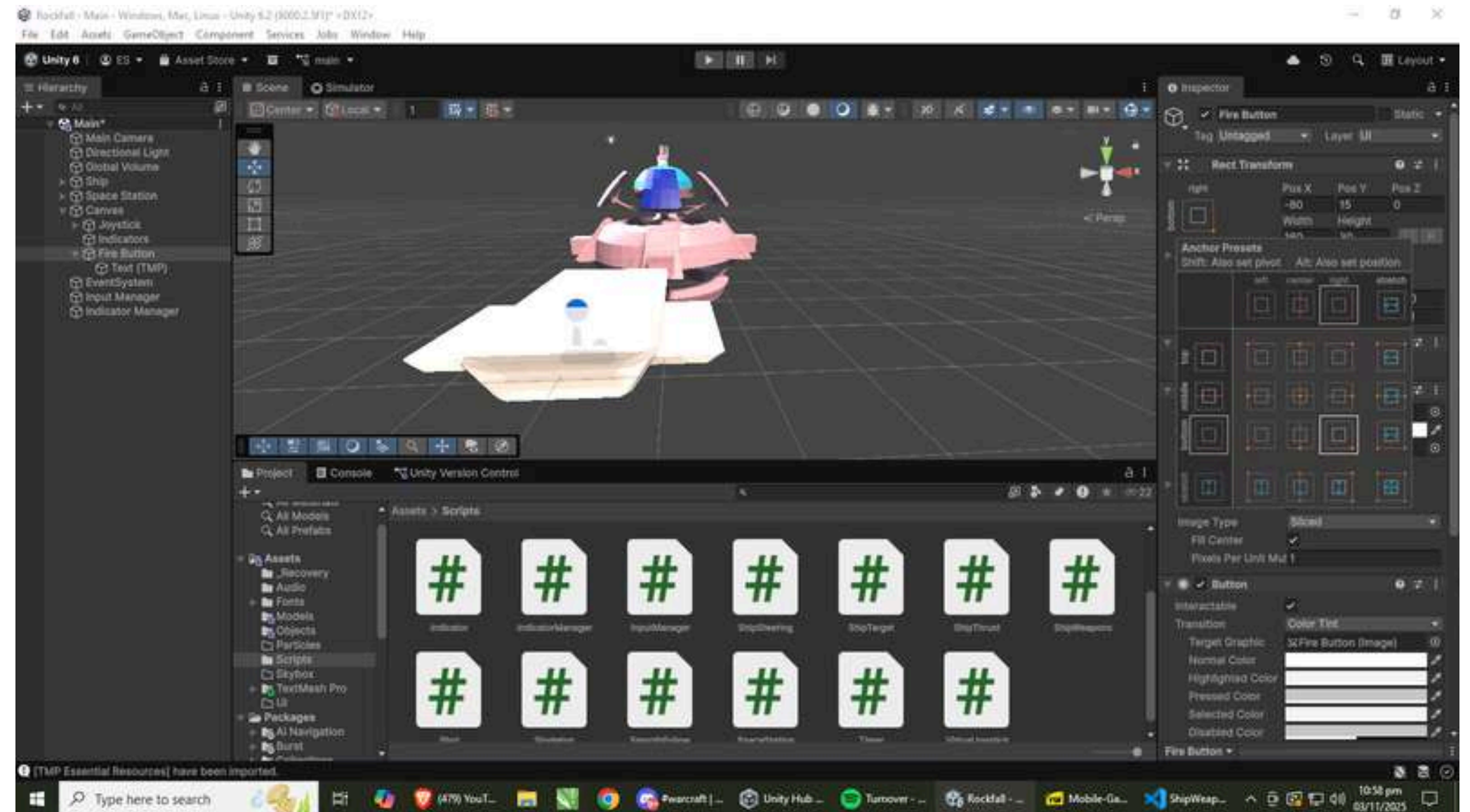


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## STEP 38



Set both the anchors and the pivot of the button to Bottom Right by clicking on the Anchor button at the top-left of the Inspector, hold- ing the Alt key , and clicking on the Bottom Right option.

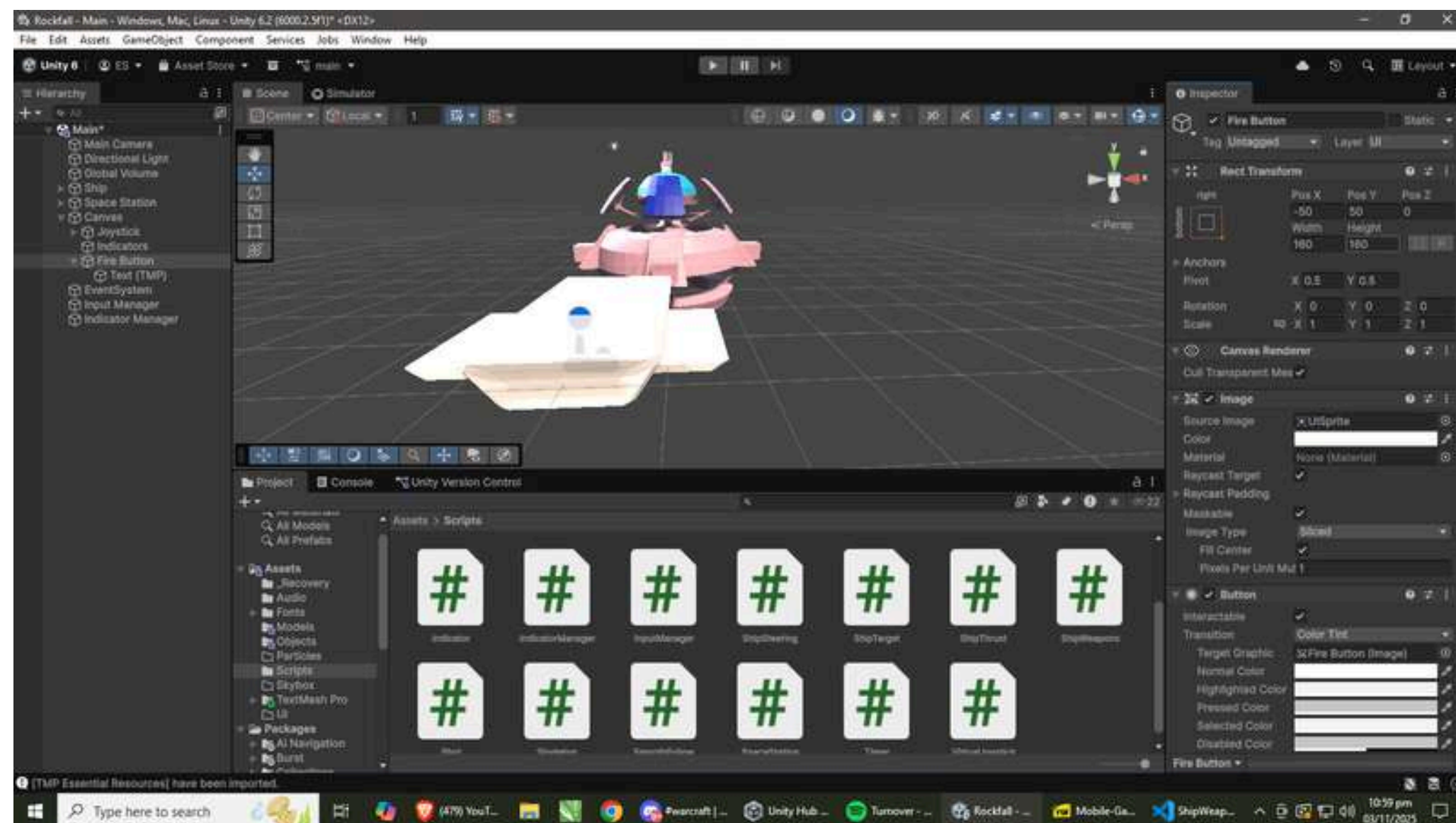


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## STEP 39



Next, set the position of the button to (-50, 50, 0). This will place the button at the bottom-right of the canvas. Set both the width and height of the button to 160.



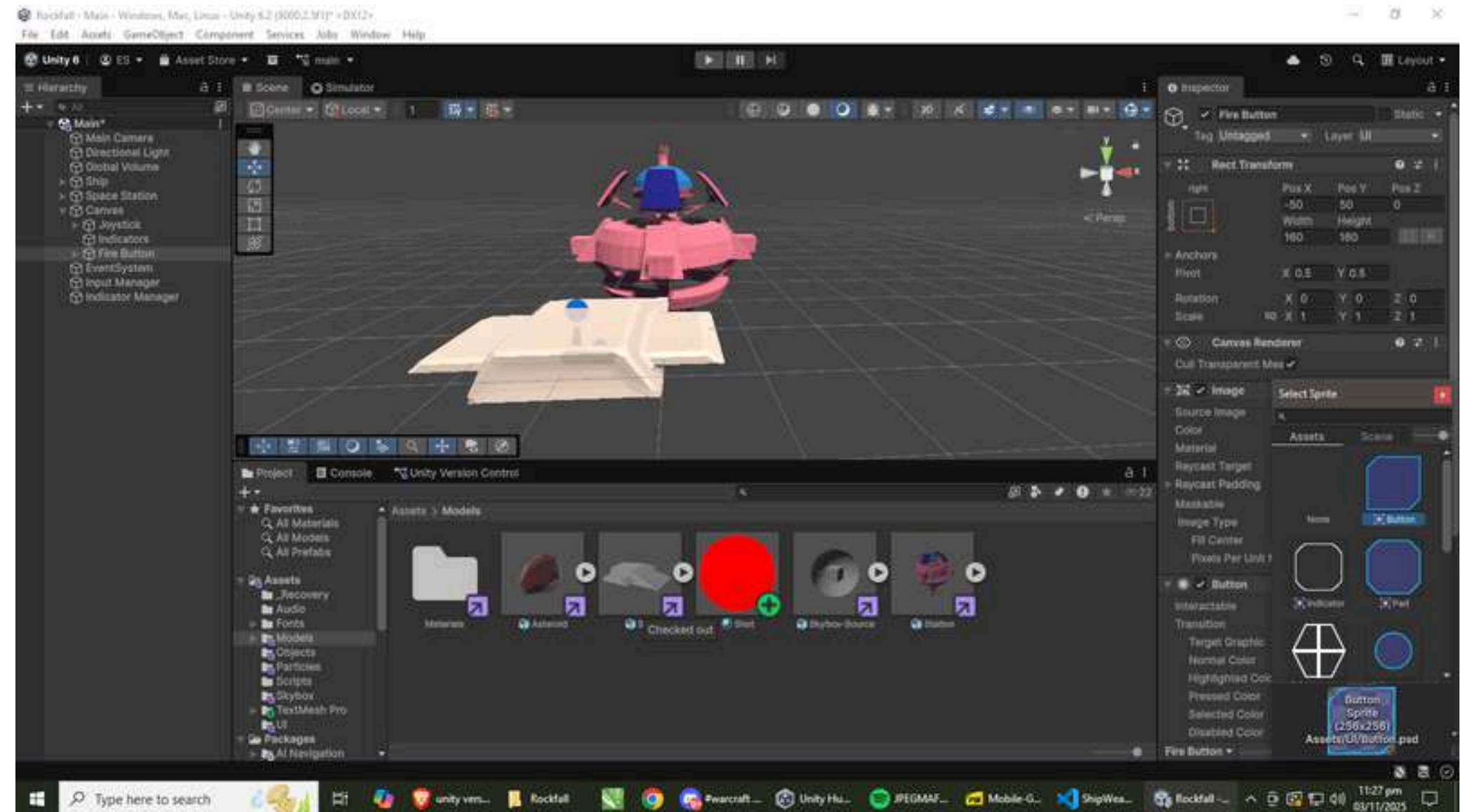


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# STEP 40

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Set the Source Image of the button's Image component to the Button sprite. Set the Image Type to Sliced.

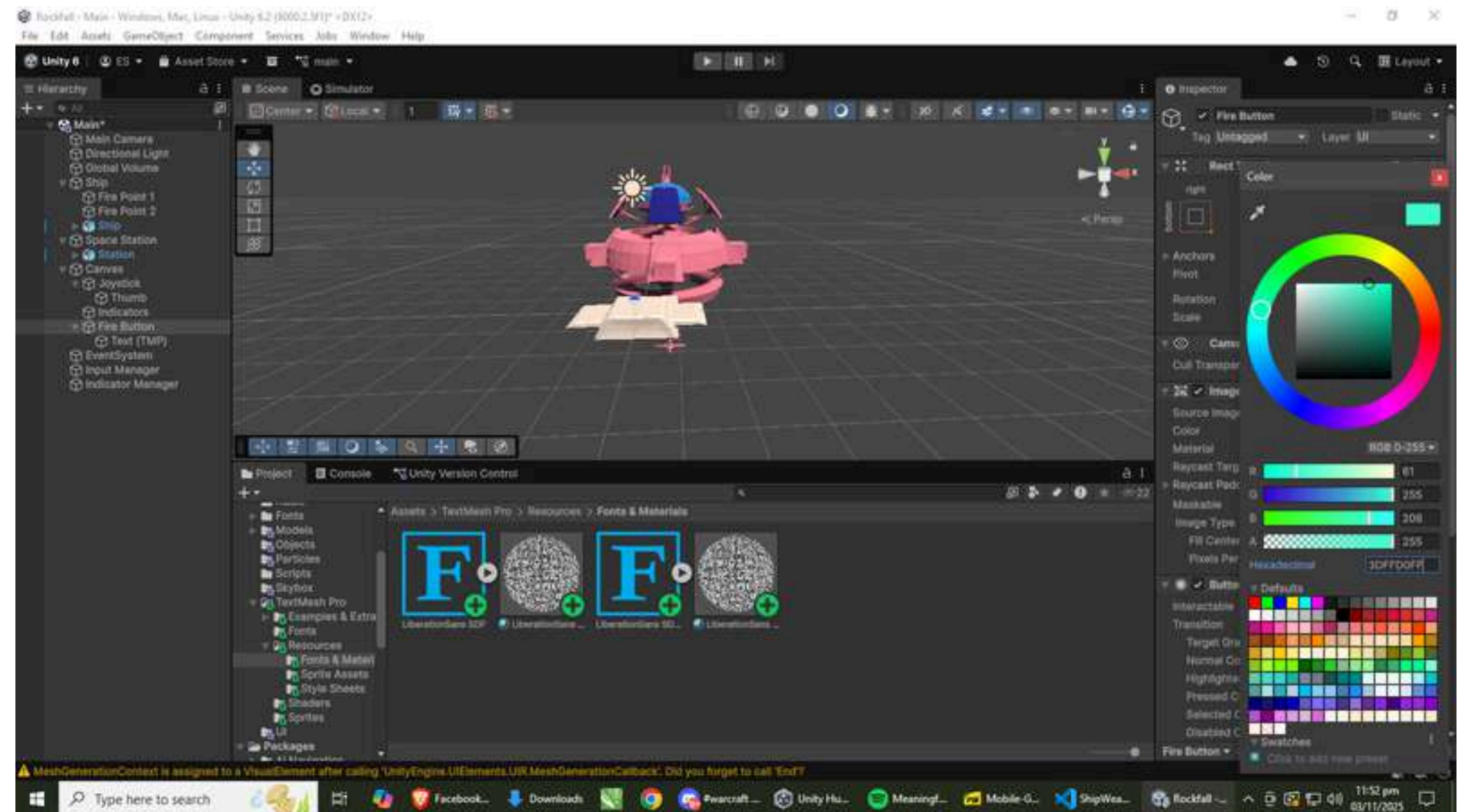


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# STEP 41

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Set the color of the Fire button to a light cyan by clicking on the Color field, and in the Hex Color field, enter 3DFFD0FF.



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## STEP 42



Select the Fire Button object, and click on the settings icon at the top right of the Button component. Click Remove Component.





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## STEP 43



Add a new Event Trigger component, and then click Add Event Type. Choose “PointerDown” from the menu that appears.

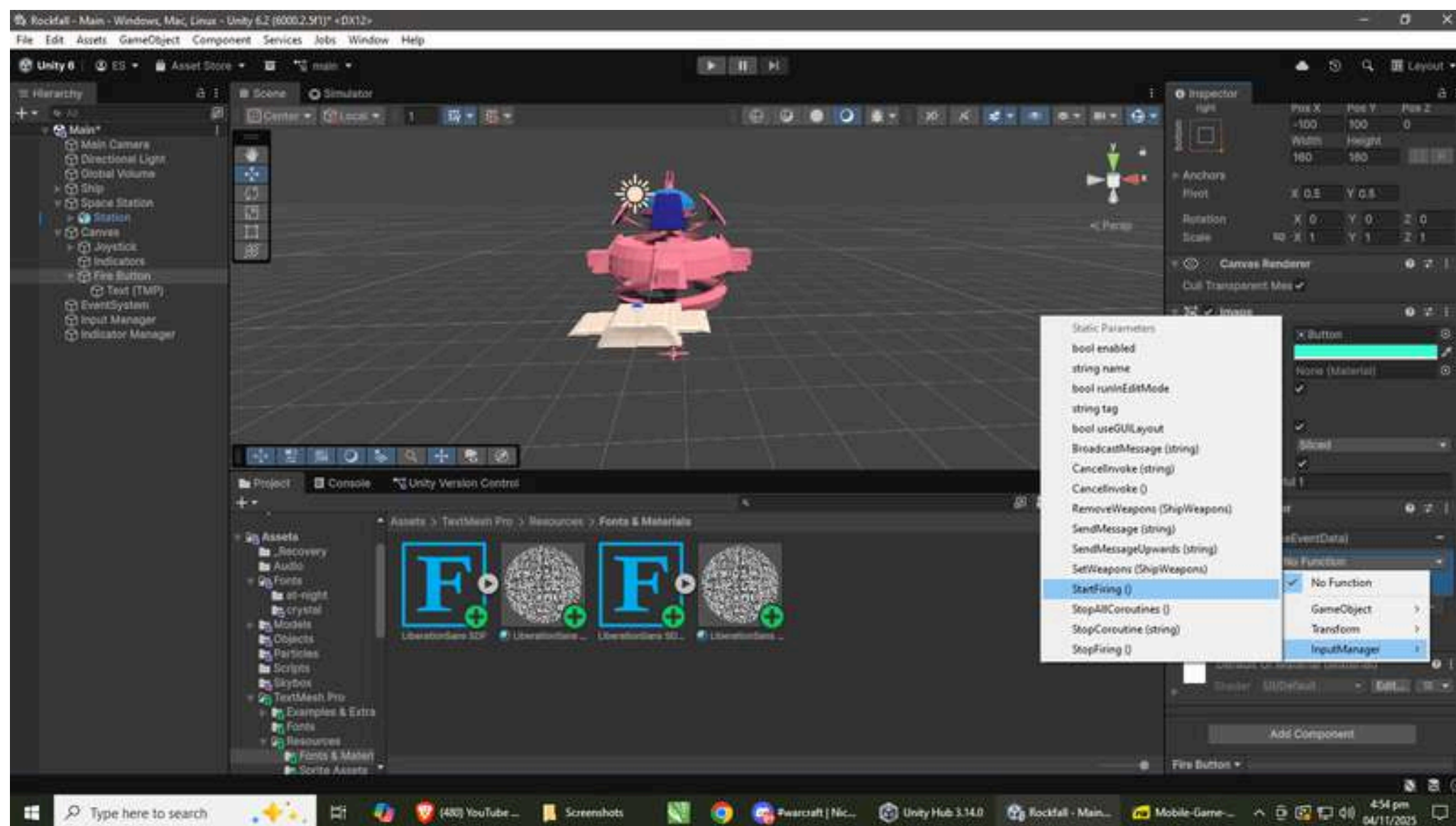


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# STEP 44

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Click the + button at the bottom of the PointerDown list, and a new item will appear in the list. Drag and drop the Input Manager object from the Hierarchy panel into the slot. Next, change the method from “No Function” to “InputManager→StartFiring”.



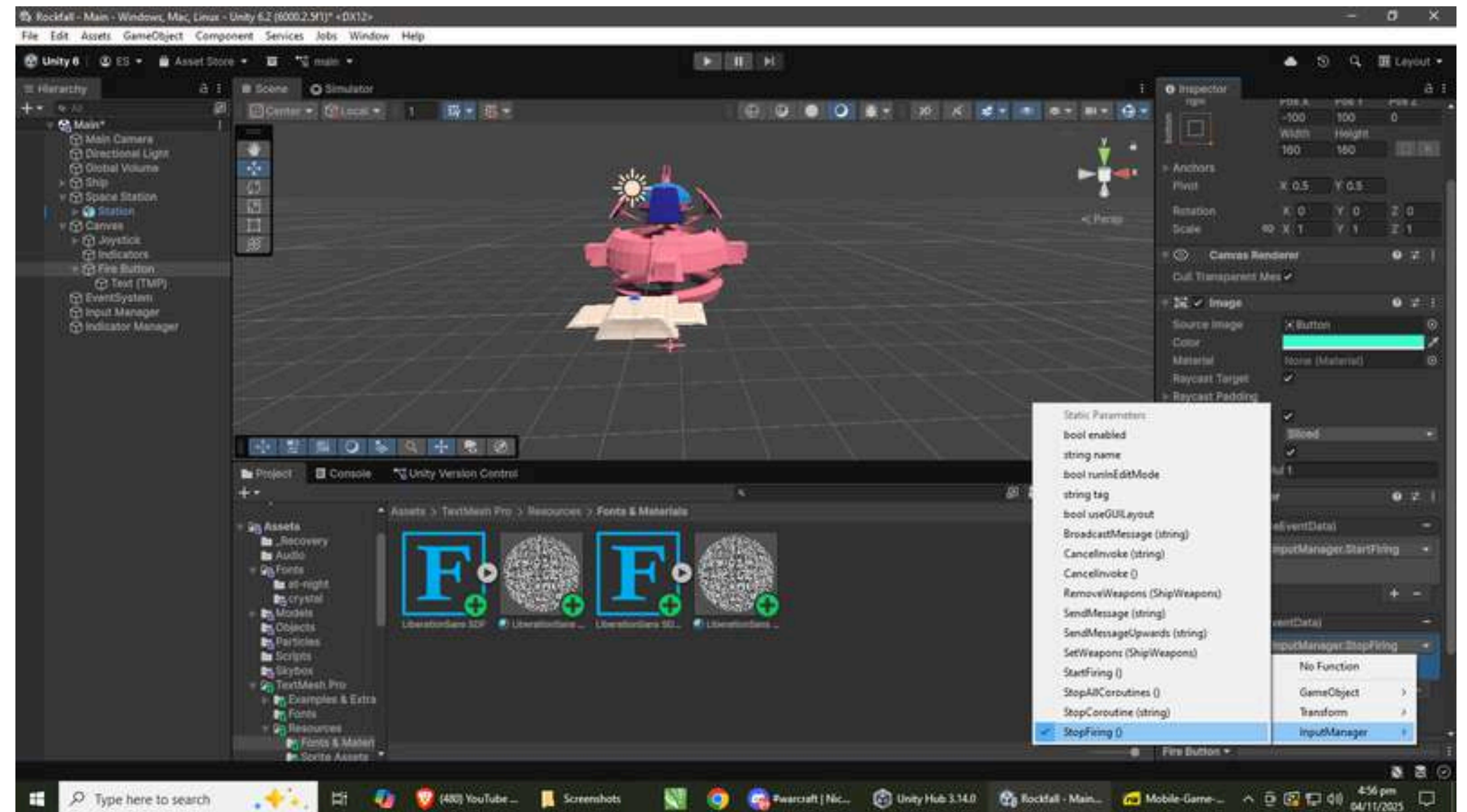


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# STEP 45

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Next, you need to add an event for when the finger lifts up from the screen. Click the Add Event Type again, and choose “PointerUp”. Configure this event in the same way as the PointerDown, but make the method called on the InputManager be “StopFiring”



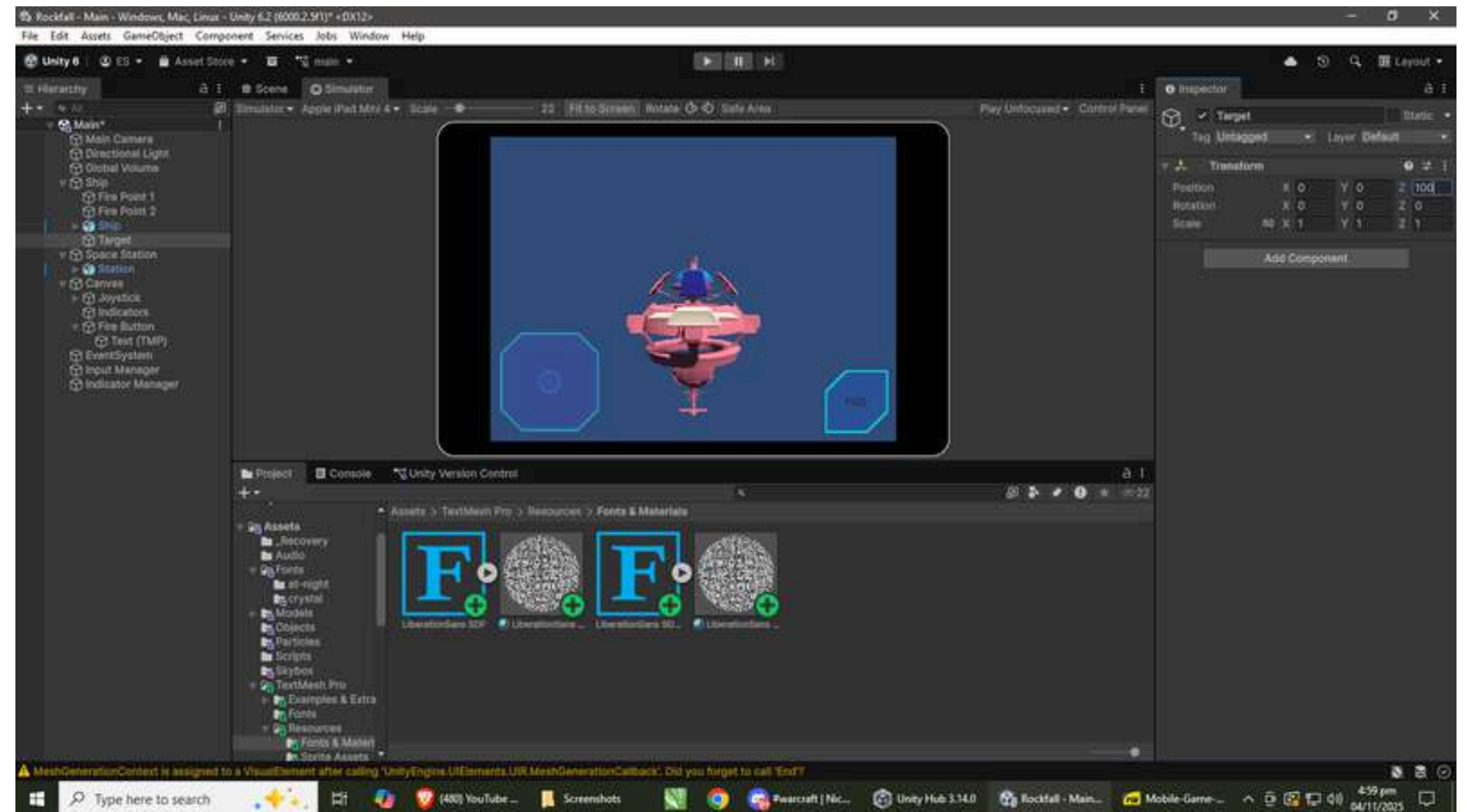


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## STEP 46



Name this object “Target”, and make it a child of the Ship. Position the Target. Set the position of the Target object to (0,0,100). This will place the target some distance away from the ship.

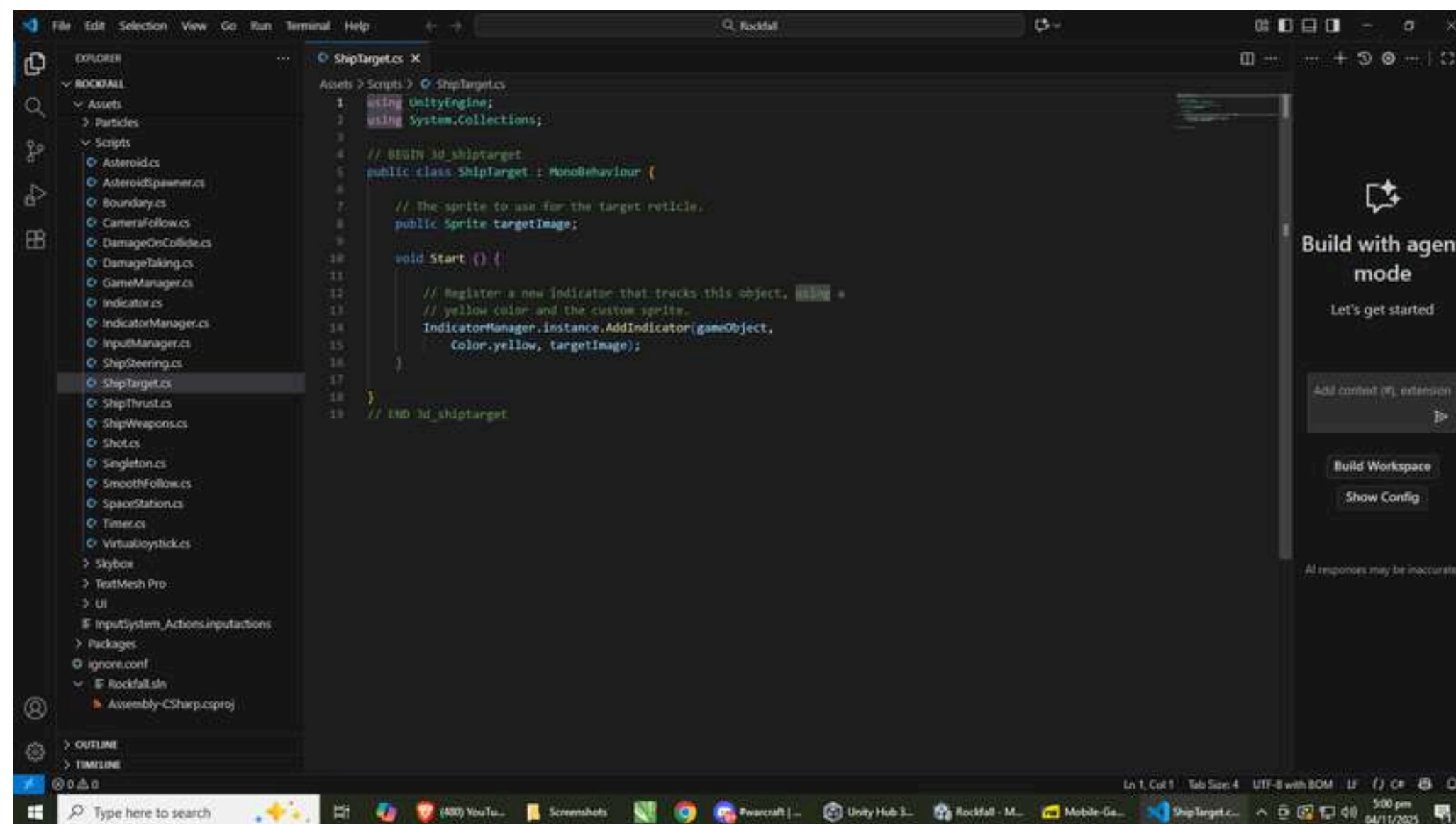




## STEP 47



Add a new C# script to the Target object named ShipTarget.cs, and add the following code to it.



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# STEP 48

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Drag the “Target Reticle” sprite into the Target Image slot of the ShipTarget script.







## STEP 49



Make a new game object named “Asteroid”. Add the asteroid model to it. Locate the Asteroid model in the Models folder. Drag it onto the Asteroid object you just created, and rename the new child object “Graphics”. Reset the Position of the Graphics object’s Transform component, so that it’s positioned at (0,0,0).



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# STEP 50



Add a rigidbody and sphere collider to the Asteroid object. Don't add it to the Graphics object. Once they're added, turn gravity off on the rigidbody, and make the radius of the sphere collider be 2.



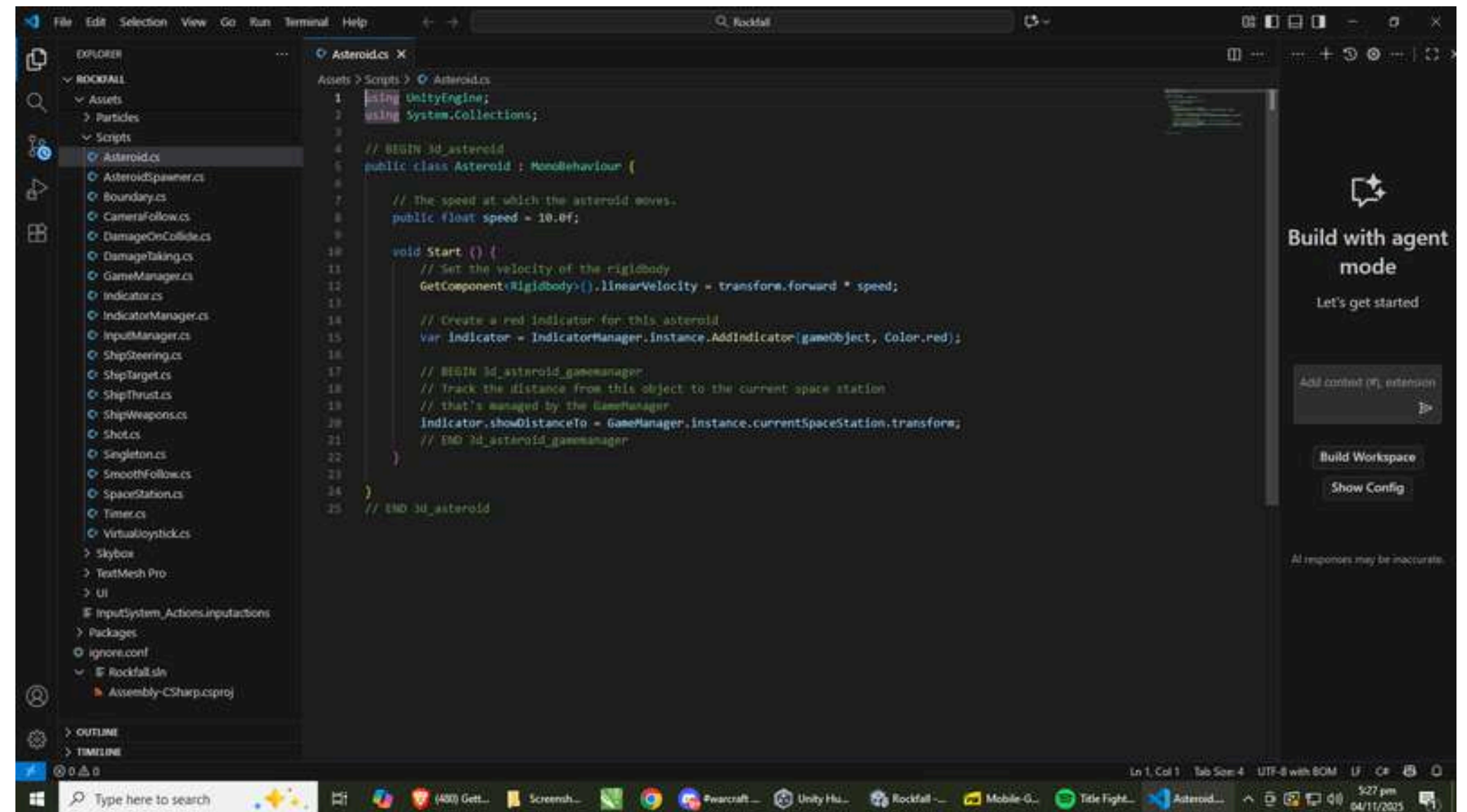




# STEP 51



Add a new C# script to the Asteroid game object, called Asteroid.cs, and add the following code to it.



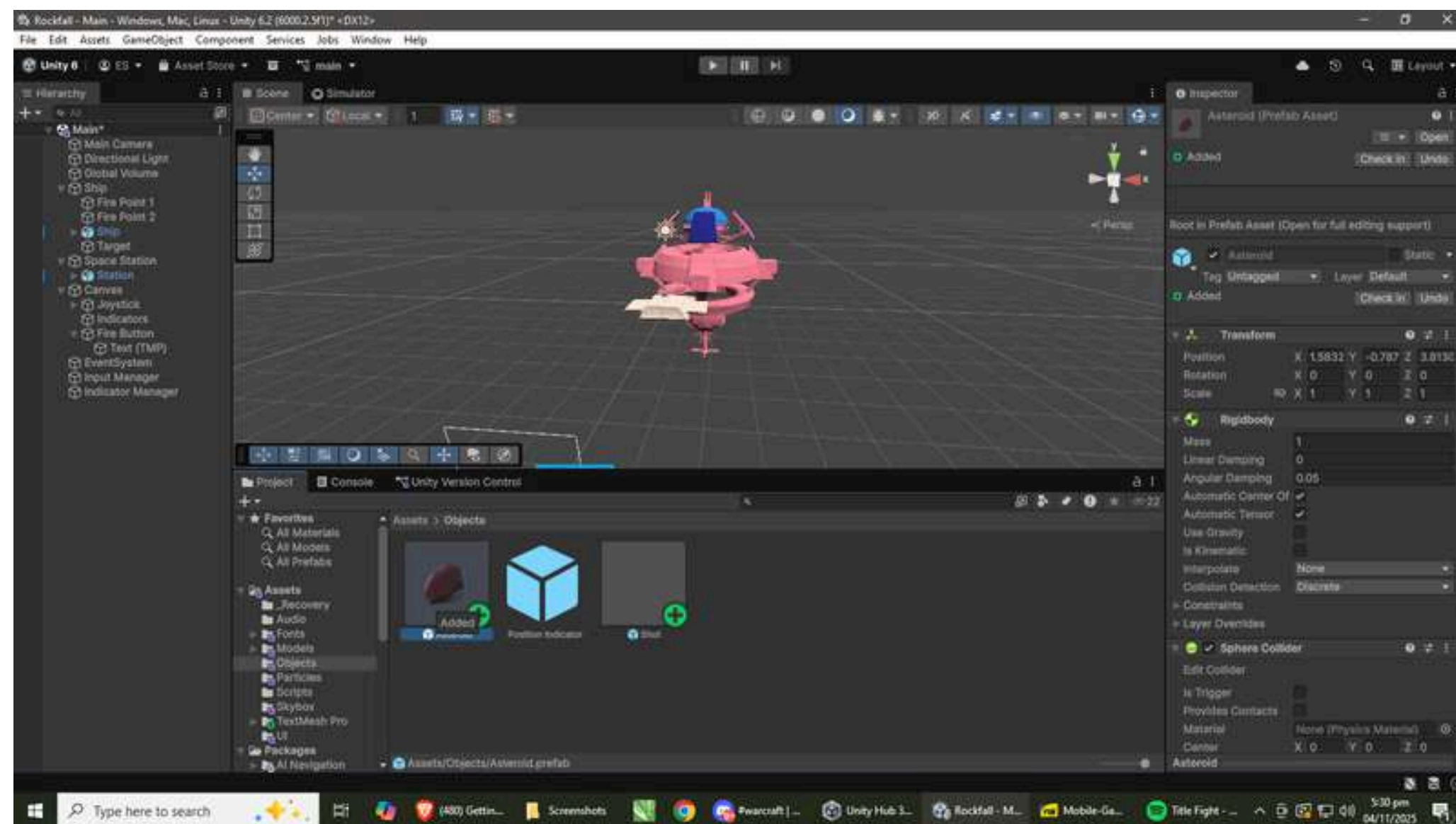
```
1 using UnityEngine;
2 using System.Collections;
3
4 // BEGIN 3d_asteroid
5 public class Asteroid : MonoBehaviour {
6
7     // The speed at which the asteroid moves.
8     public float speed = 10.0f;
9
10    void Start () {
11        // Set the velocity of the rigidbody
12        GetComponent<Rigidbody>().linearVelocity = transform.forward * speed;
13
14        // Create a red indicator for this asteroid
15        var indicator = IndicatorManager.Instance.AddIndicator(gameObject, Color.red);
16
17        // BEGIN 3d_asteroid_gamemanager
18        // Track the distance from this object to the current space station
19        // that's managed by the GameManager
20        indicator.showDistanceTo = GameManager.Instance.currentSpaceStation.transform;
21        // END 3d_asteroid_gamemanager
22    }
23
24 }
25 // END 3d_asteroid
```

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## STEP 52

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Drag the Asteroid object from the Hierarchy panel into the Project panel. This will create a prefab from the object. Next, delete the Asteroid from the scene.

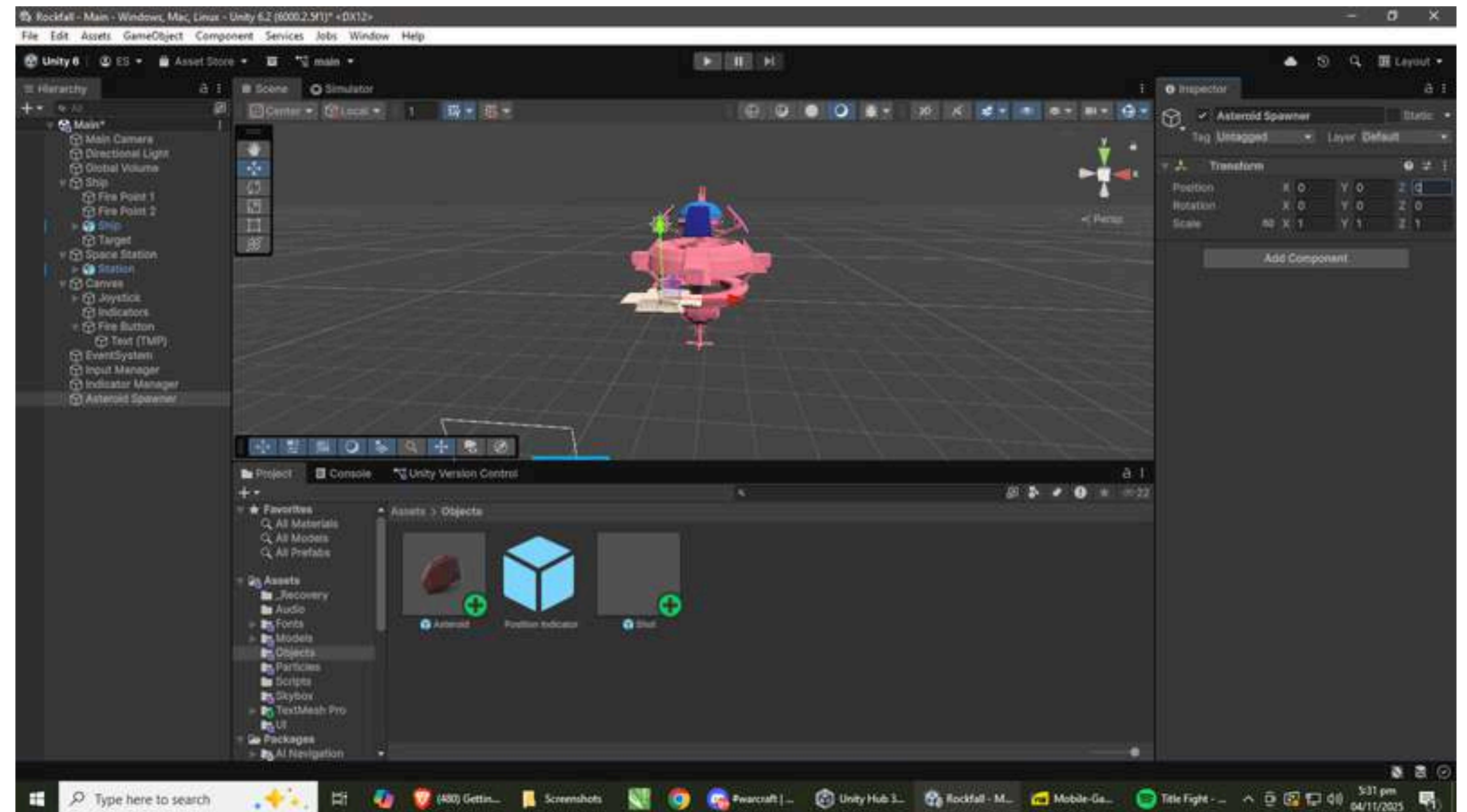


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## STEP 53



Make a new empty game object, and name it “Asteroid Spawner”. Set its position to (0,0,0).



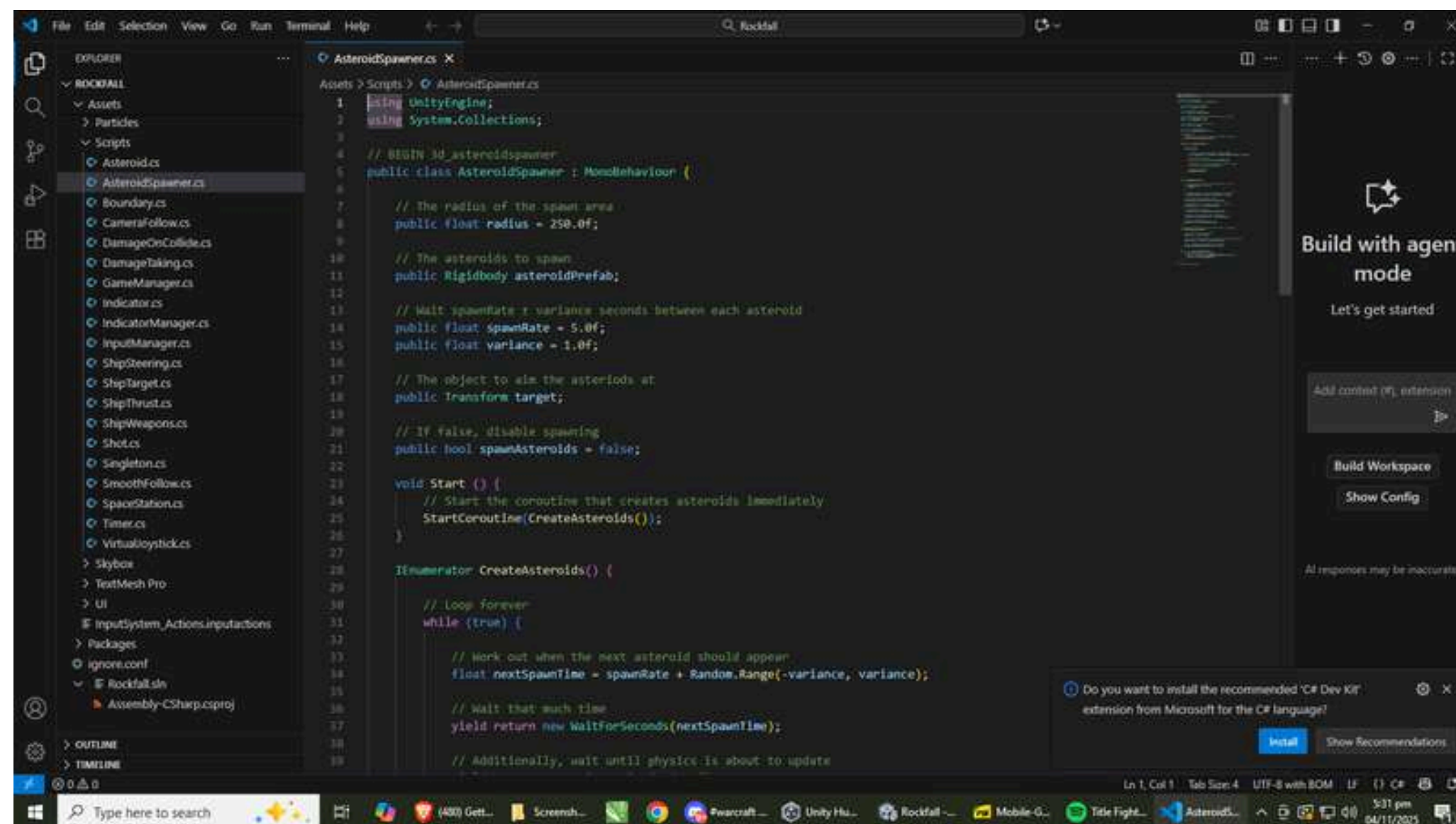


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## STEP 54

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Add a new C# script called AsteroidSpawner.cs, and add the following code to it



The screenshot shows the Unity development environment with the 'AsteroidSpawner.cs' script open in the main editor. The script is a C# class that inherits from 'MonoBehaviour'. It includes the following code:

```
1 using UnityEngine;
2 using System.Collections;
3
4 // BEGIN 3D_asteroidspawner
5 public class AsteroidSpawner : MonoBehaviour {
6
7     // The radius of the spawn area
8     public float radius = 250.0f;
9
10    // The asteroids to spawn
11    public Rigidbody asteroidPrefab;
12
13    // Wait spawnRate + variance seconds between each asteroid
14    public float spawnRate = 5.0f;
15    public float variance = 1.0f;
16
17    // The object to aim the asteroids at
18    public Transform target;
19
20    // If false, disable spawning
21    public bool spawnAsteroids = false;
22
23    void Start () {
24        // Start the coroutine that creates asteroids immediately
25        StartCoroutine(CreateAsteroids());
26    }
27
28    IEnumerator CreateAsteroids() {
29
30        // Loop forever
31        while (true) {
32
33            // Work out when the next asteroid should appear
34            float nextSpawnTime = spawnRate + Random.Range(-variance, variance);
35
36            // Wait that much time
37            yield return new WaitForSeconds(nextSpawnTime);
38
39            // Additionally, wait until physics is about to update
```

The Explorer panel on the left shows the project structure, including the 'Scripts' folder where 'AsteroidSpawner.cs' is located. The right sidebar displays the 'Build with agent mode' panel, and a notification at the bottom right asks if the user wants to install the 'C# Dev Kit' extension from Microsoft.

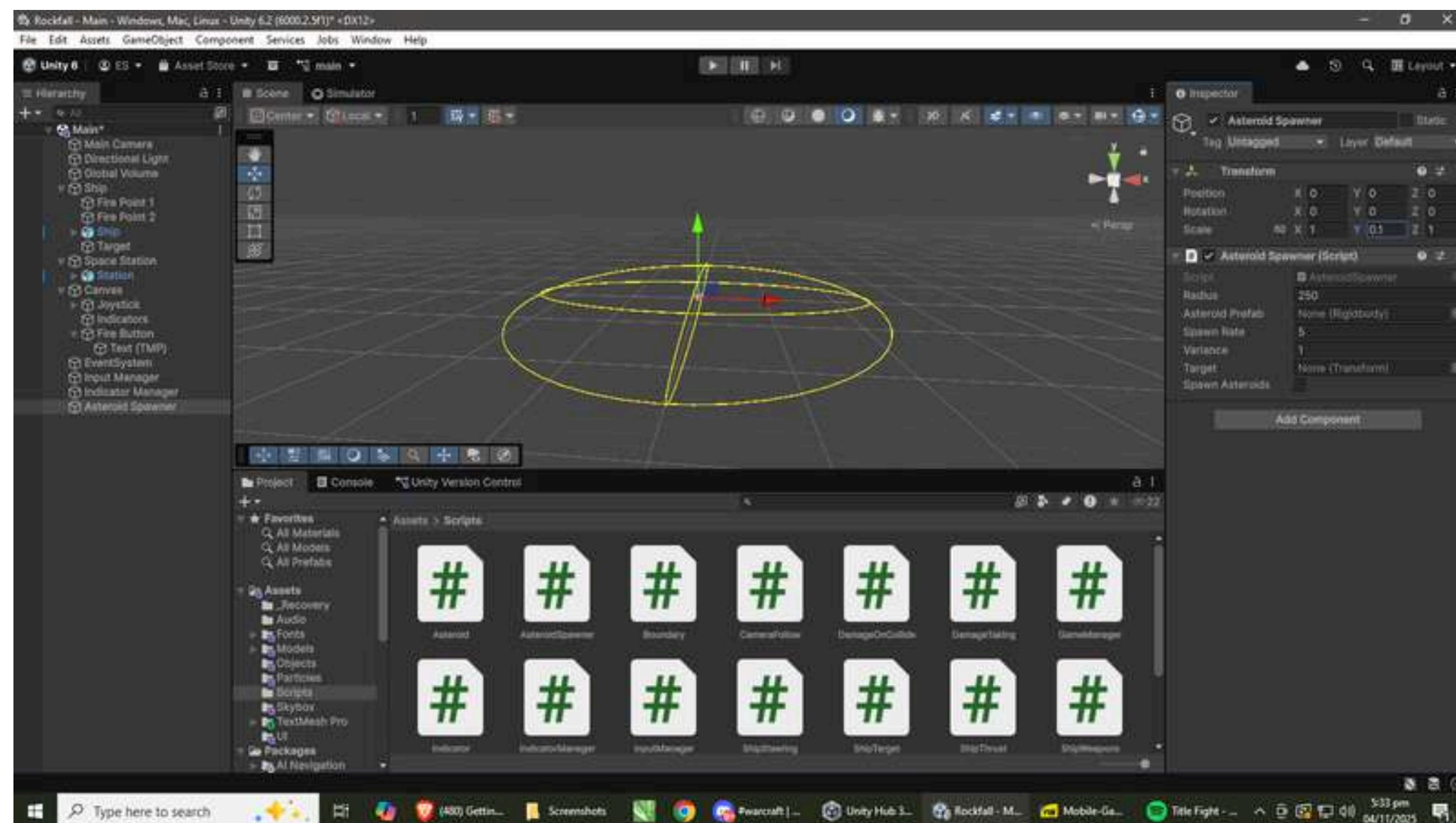


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# STEP 55

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Set the Asteroid Spawner's Scale to (1,0.1,1). Doing this will make the asteroids mostly appear in a circle around their target, rather than in a sphere.

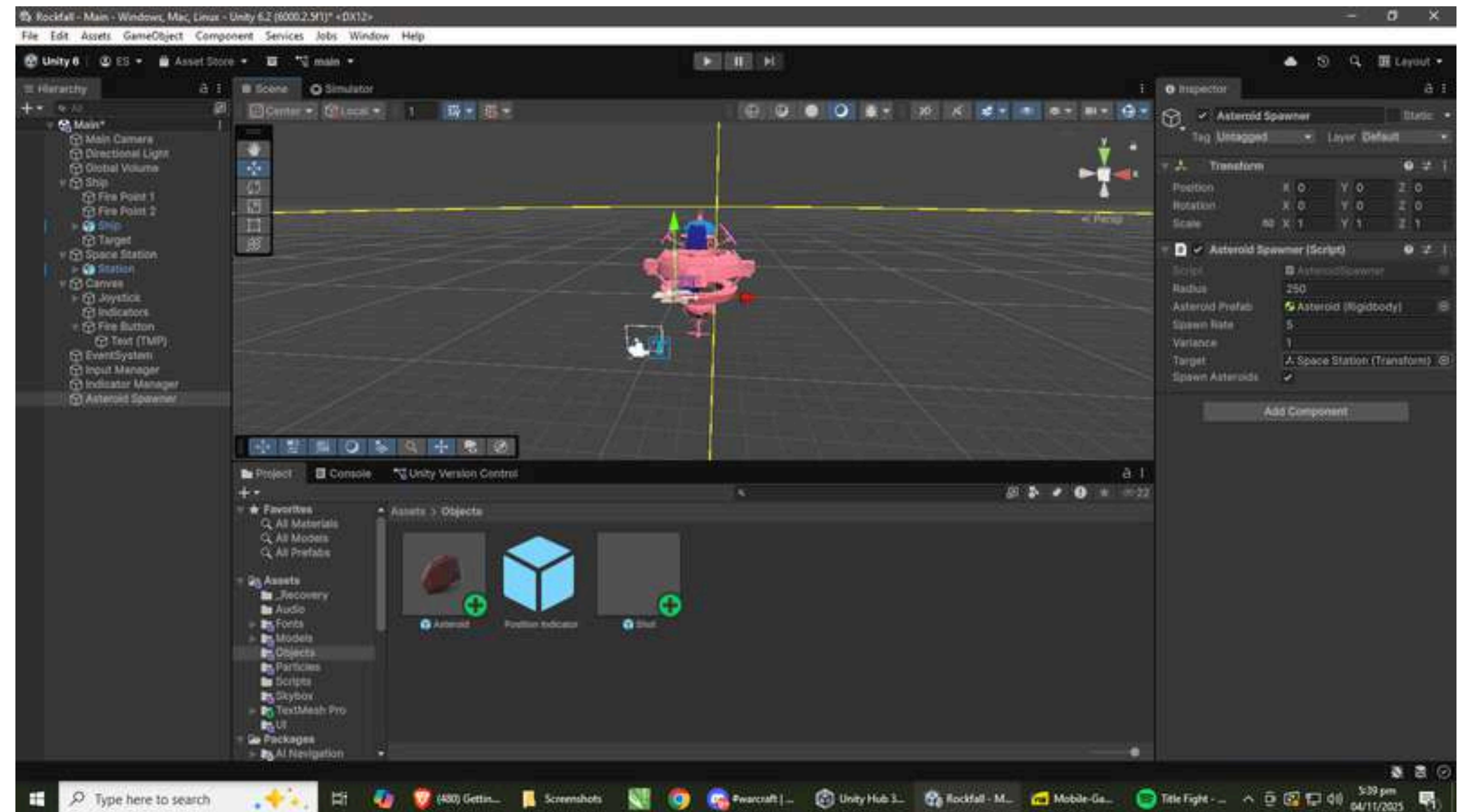


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## STEP 56

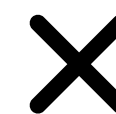


Drag the Asteroid prefab that you just created into the Asteroid Prefab slot, and drag the Space Station object into the Target slot. Turn Spawn Asteroids on.

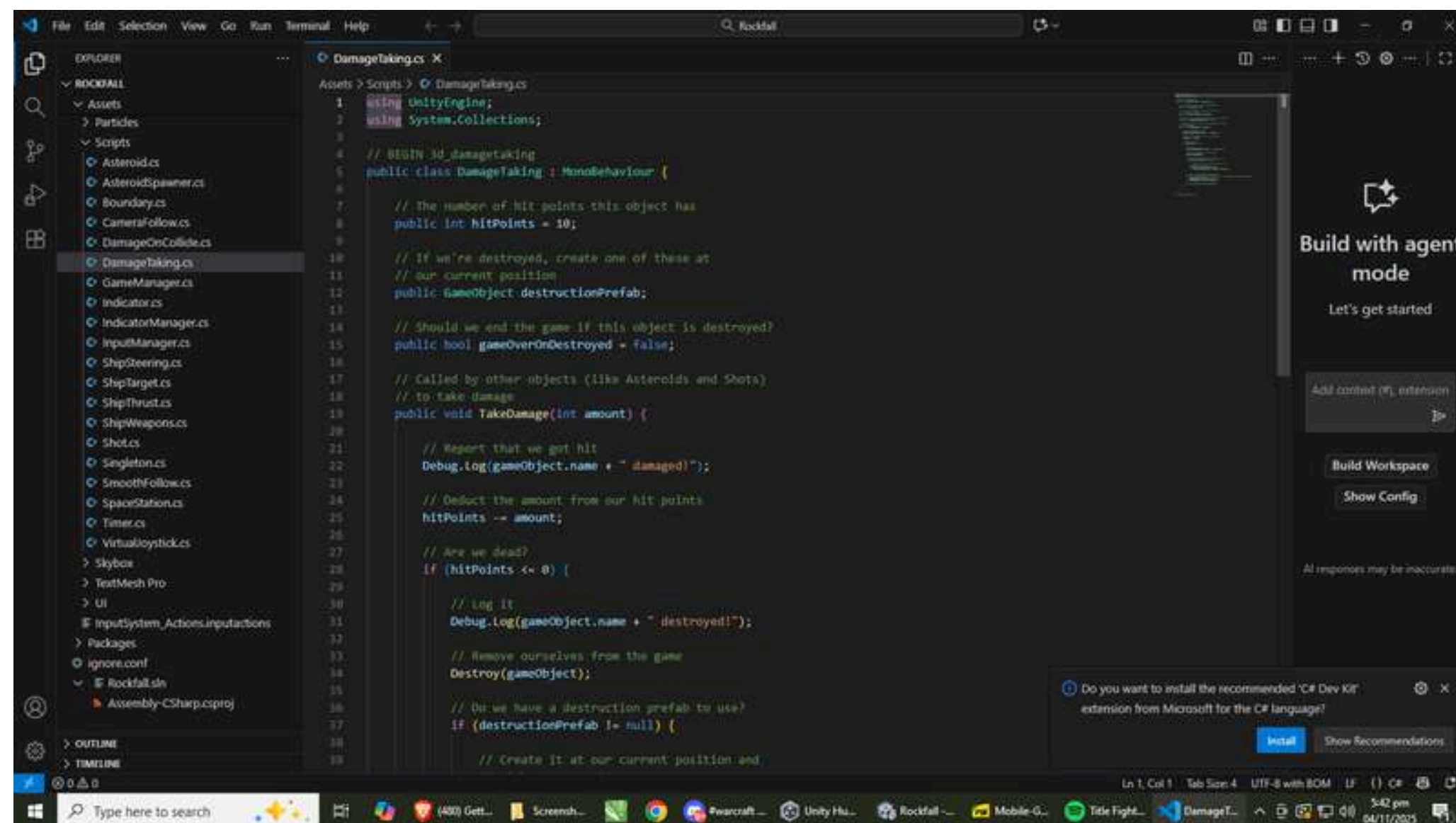


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# STEP 57



Select the Asteroid prefab in the Project pane, add a new C# script called Damage-Taking.cs to it, and add the following code to the file



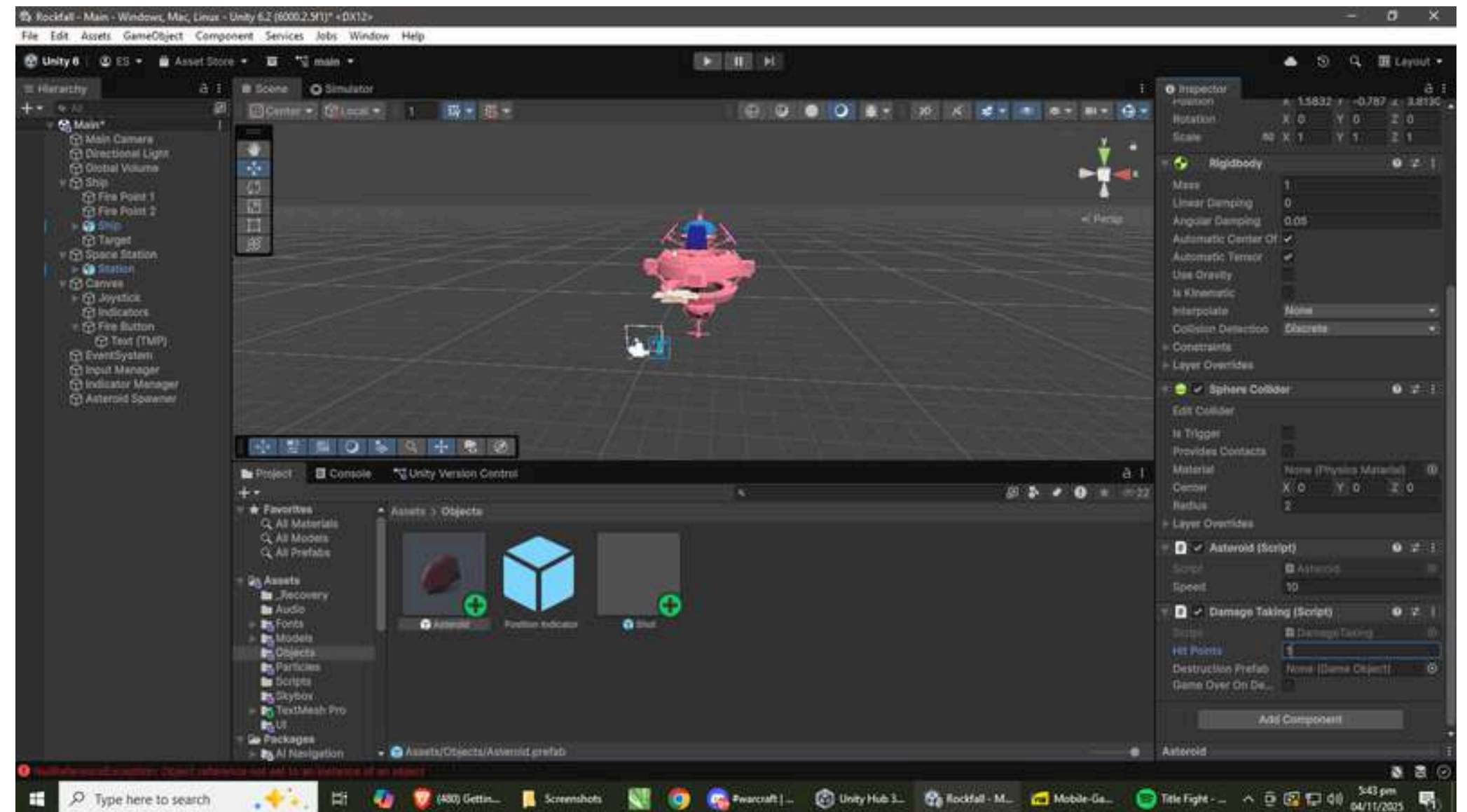


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## STEP 58

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Change the asteroid's Hit Points variable to 1. This will make the asteroid very easy to destroy







## STEP 59



Select the Shot prefab, add a new C# script called DamageOnCollide.cs to it, and add the following code to the file.

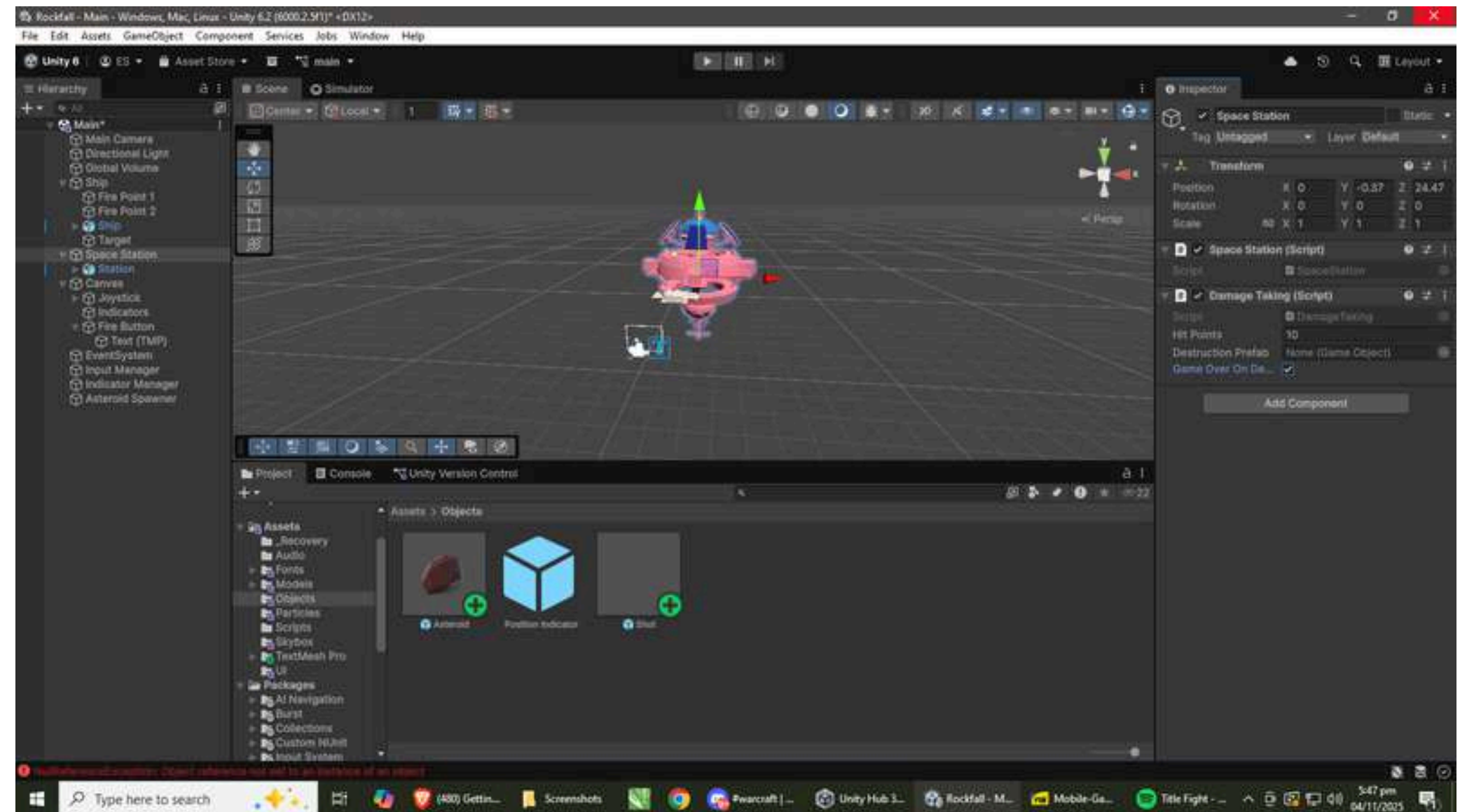
```
1 using UnityEngine;
2 using System.Collections;
3
4 // BEGIN 3d_damageoncollide
5 public class DamageOnCollide : MonoBehaviour {
6
7     // The amount of damage we'll deal to anything we hit.
8     public int damage = 1;
9
10    // The amount of damage we'll deal to ourselves when we hit something.
11    public int damageToSelf = 5;
12
13    void HitObject(GameObject theObject) {
14        // Do damage to the thing we hit, if possible
15        var theirDamage = theObject.GetComponentInParent<DamageTaking>();
16        if (theirDamage) {
17            theirDamage.TakeDamage(damage);
18        }
19
20        // Do damage to ourselves, if possible
21        var ourDamage = this.GetComponentInParent<DamageTaking>();
22        if (ourDamage) {
23            ourDamage.TakeDamage(damageToSelf);
24        }
25
26    }
27
28    // Did an object enter this trigger area?
29    void OnTriggerEnter(Collider collider) {
30        HitObject(collider.gameObject);
31    }
32
33    // Did an object collide with us?
34    void OnCollisionEnter(Collision collision) {
35        HitObject(collision.gameObject);
36    }
37 }
38 // END 3d_damageoncollide
```

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# STEP 60

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Select the Space Station, and add a DamageTaking script component. Turn on Game Over On Destruction.

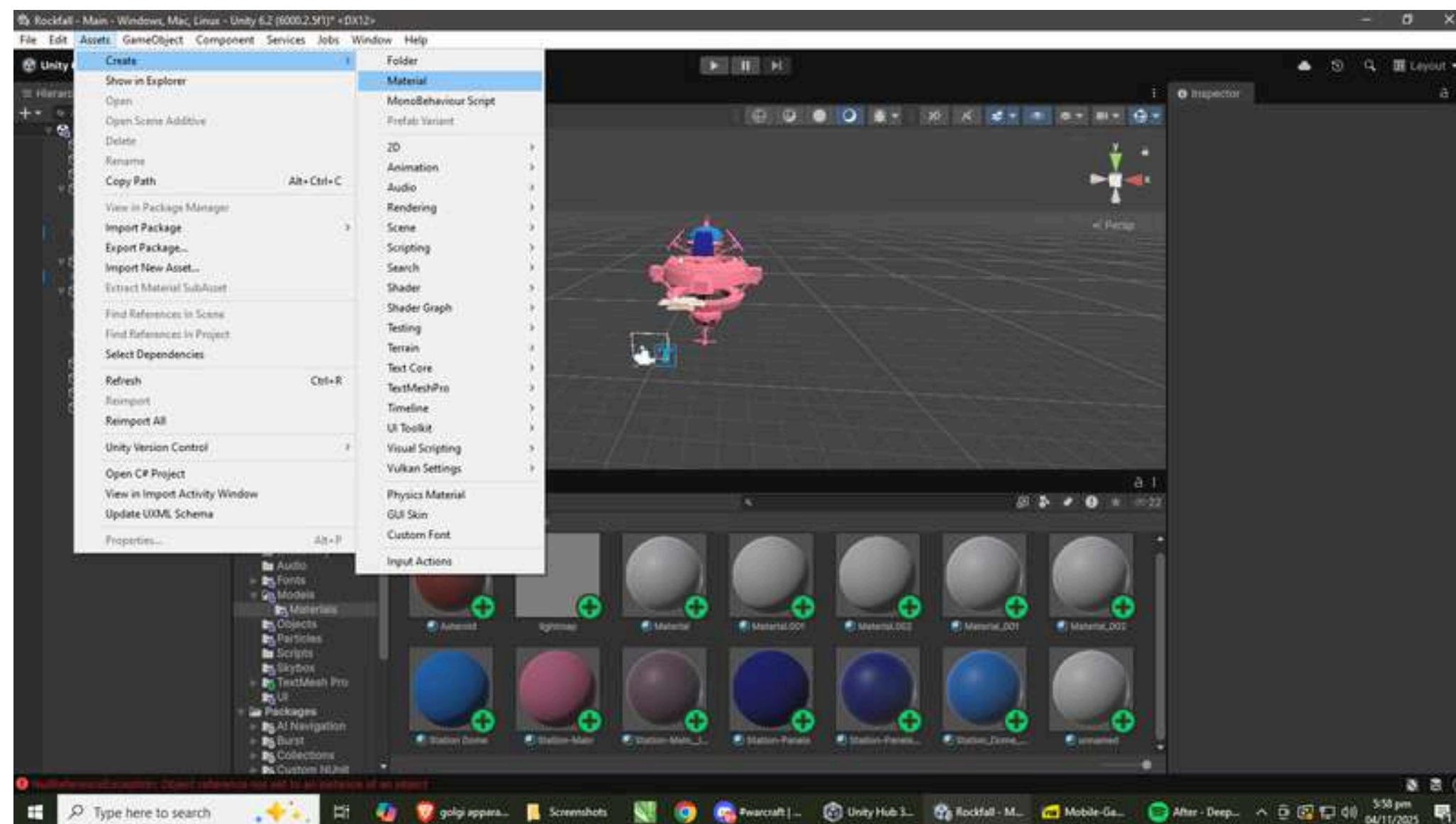


...

# STEP 61

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Open the Asset menu, and choose Create → Material. Name the new material “Dust”.



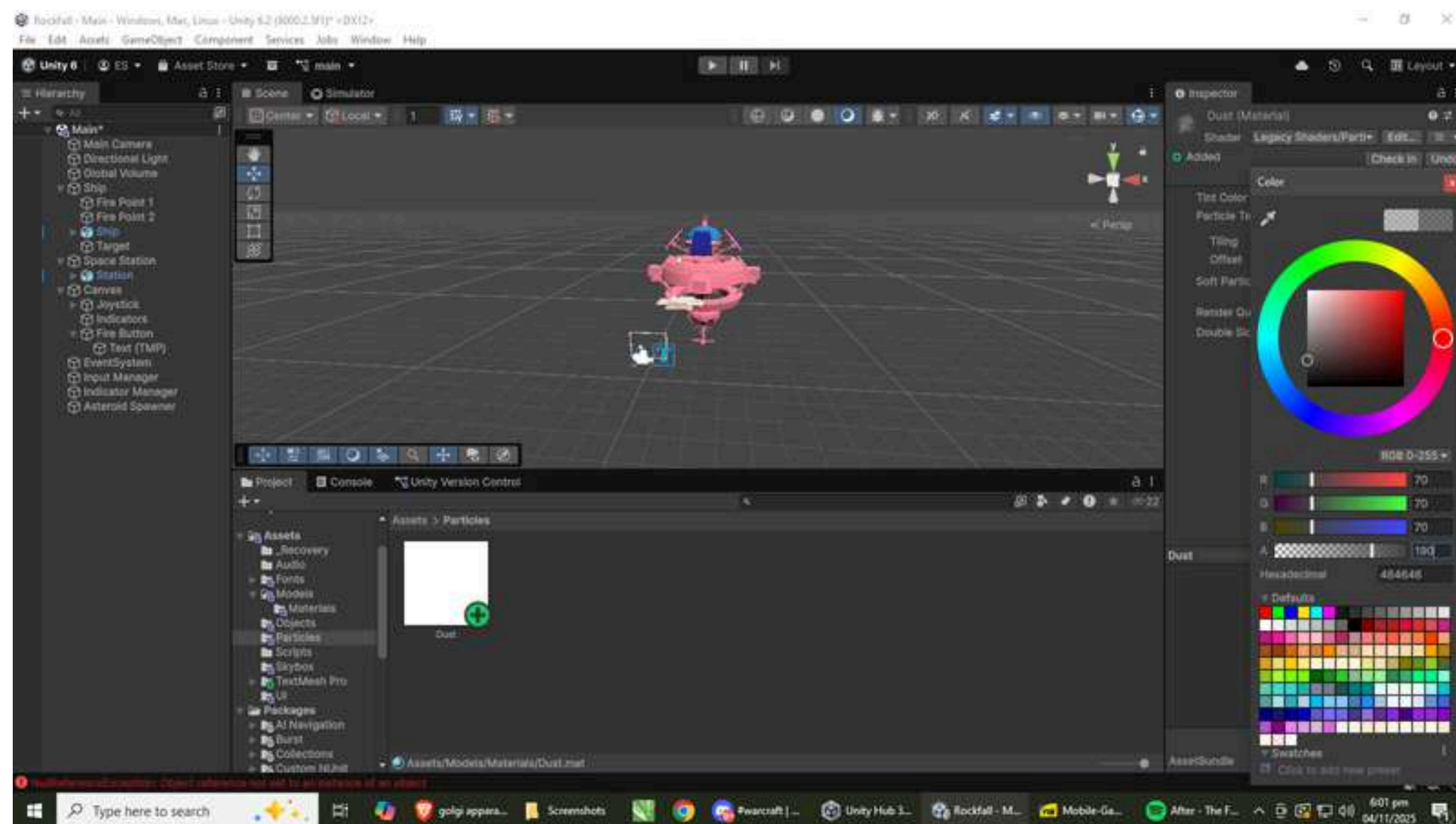




## STEP 62



Select the material and change its shader to Particles/Additive. Next, drag the Dust texture into the Particle Texture slot. Set the tint color to a semiopaque dark gray by clicking on the Tint Color slot and selecting a color. If you'd prefer to enter specific values, enter these: (70, 70, 70, 190)



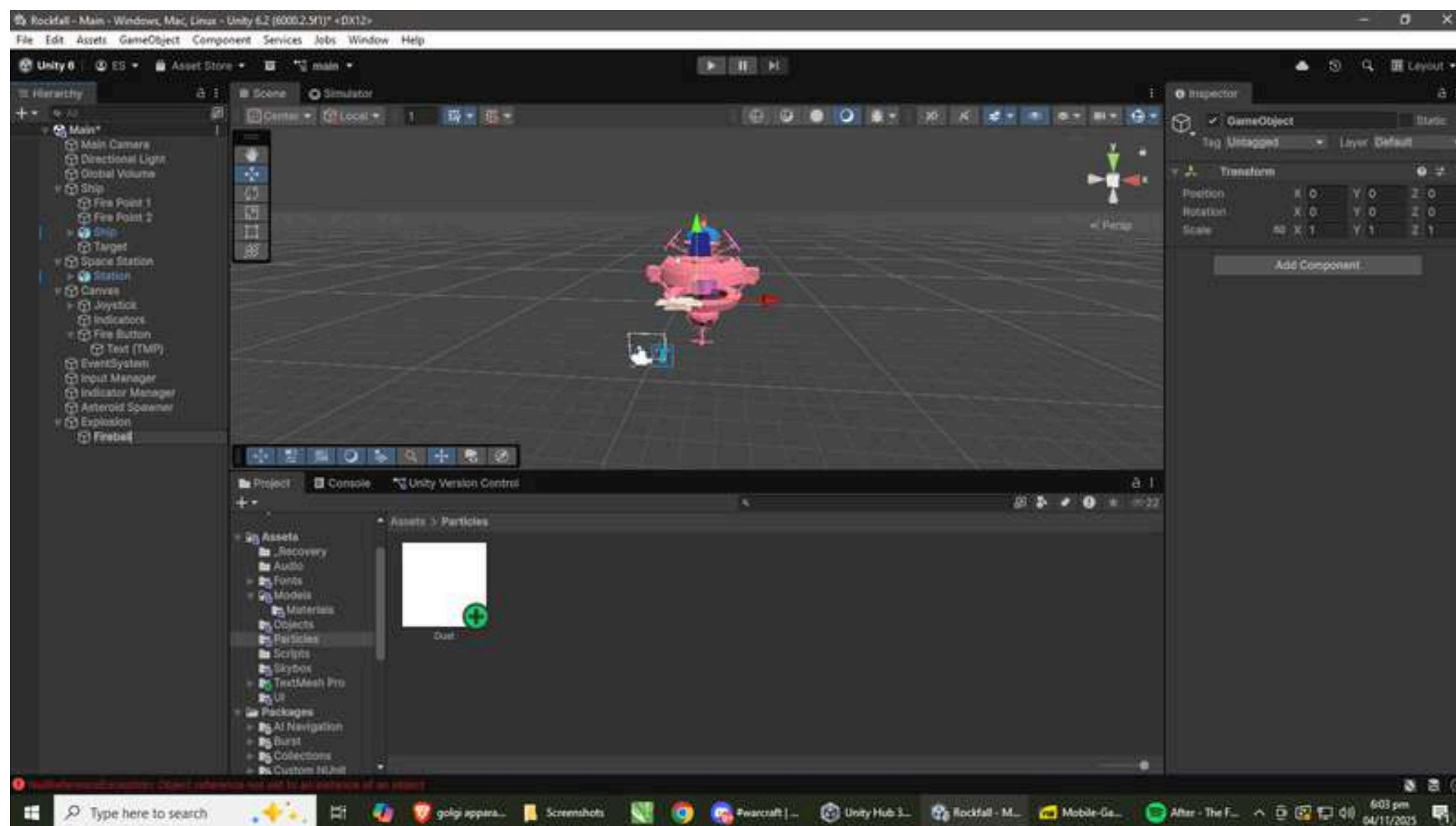




## STEP 63



Create a new empty object, and name it “Explosion”. Create a second empty object, and name it “Fireball”. Make this object a child of the Explosion object.

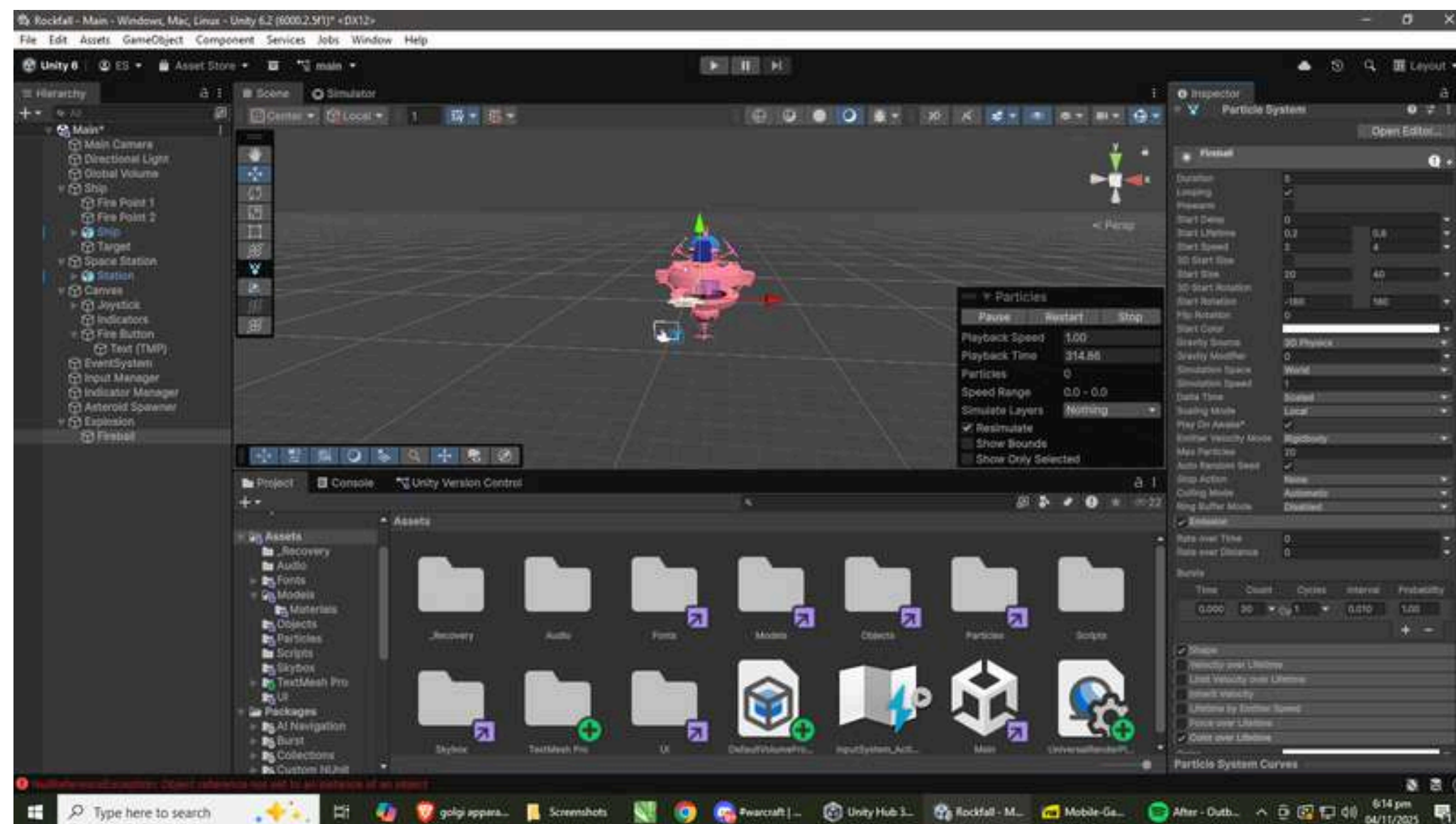


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# STEP 64

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Select the Fireball, and add a new Particle System component.

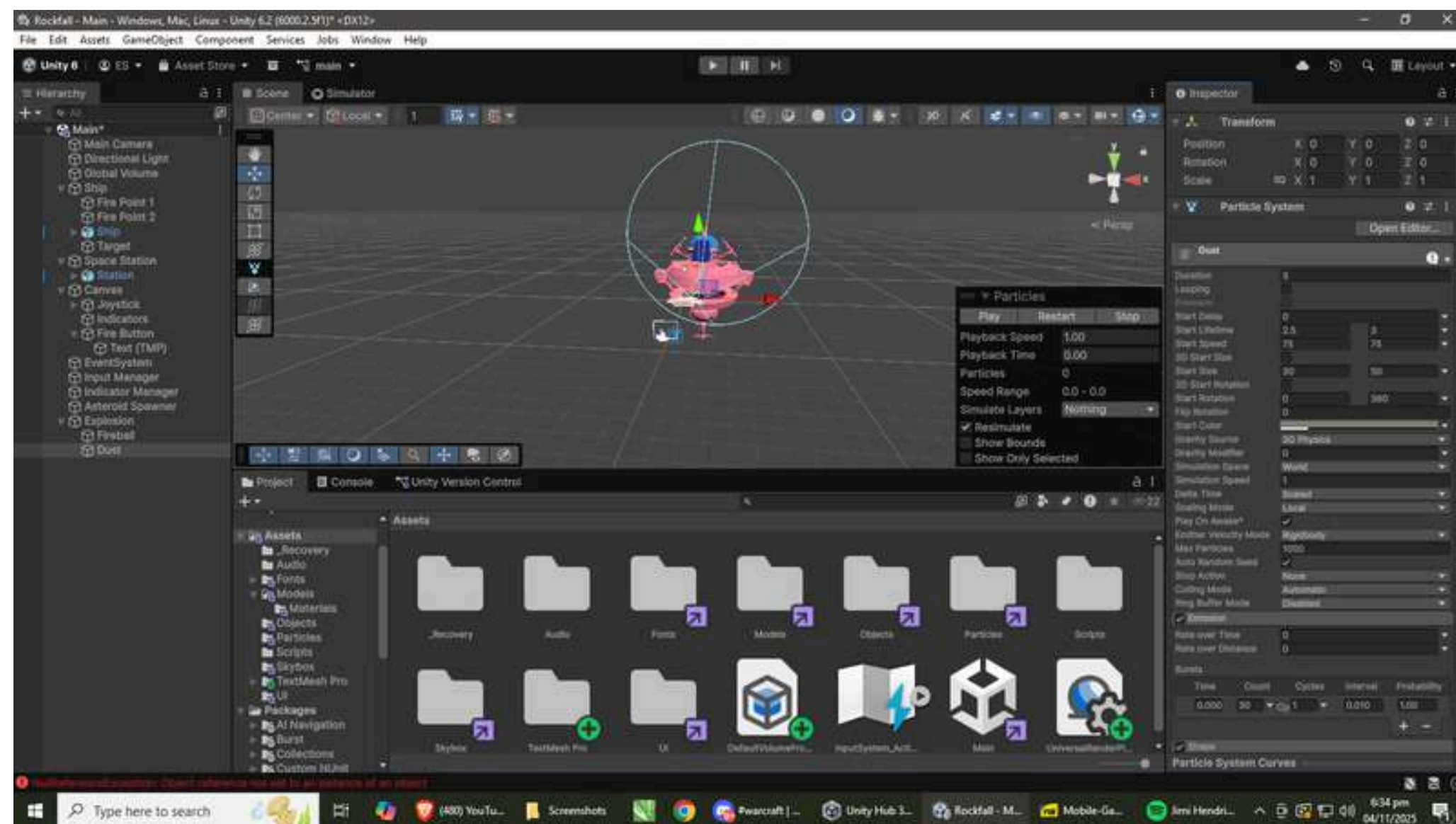


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# STEP 65

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Make an empty game object, and name it “Dust”. Make it a child of the Explosion object. Add a new Particle System component, and set it up.



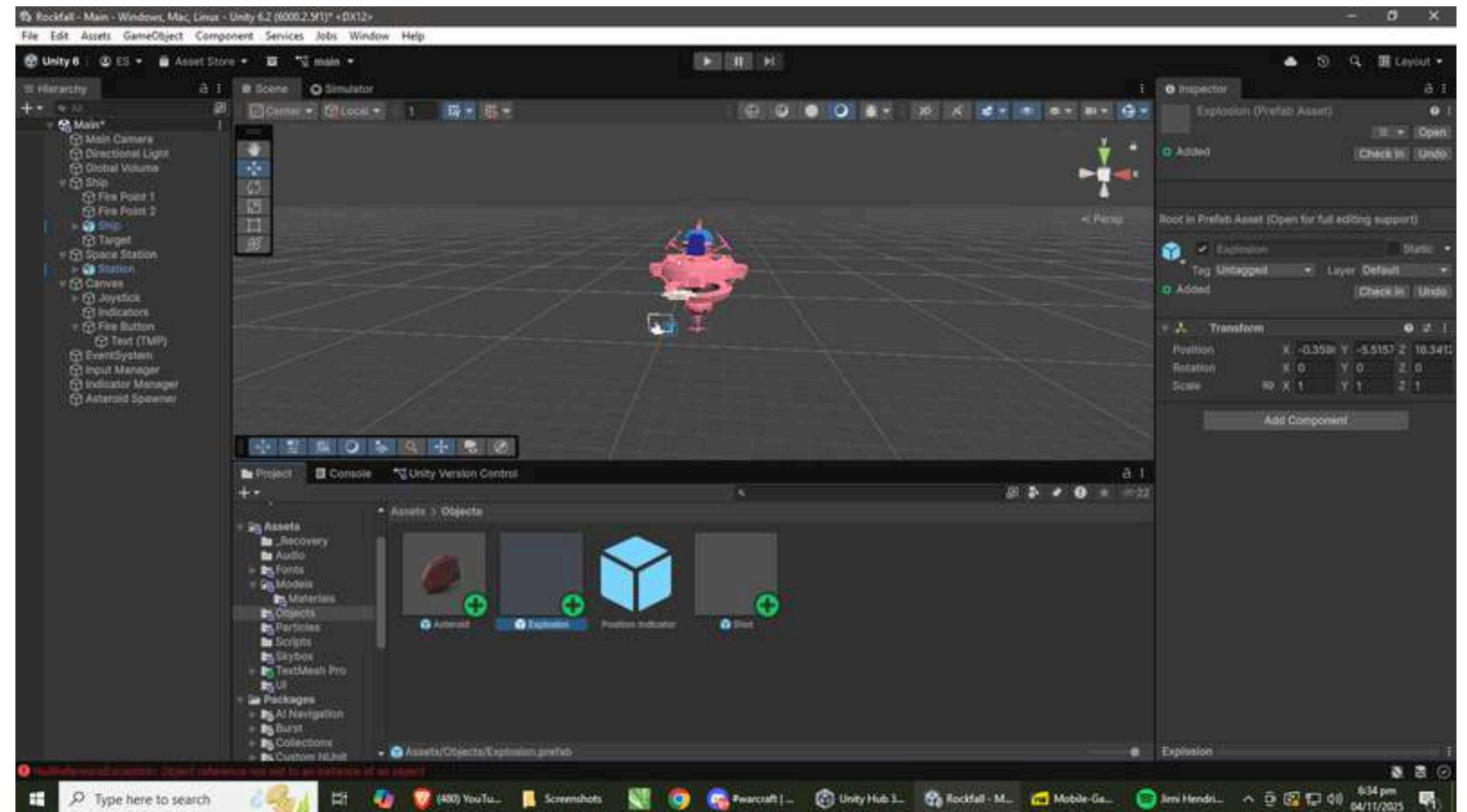


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# STEP 66

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Drag the Explosion object into the Project pane, and then remove it from the scene.



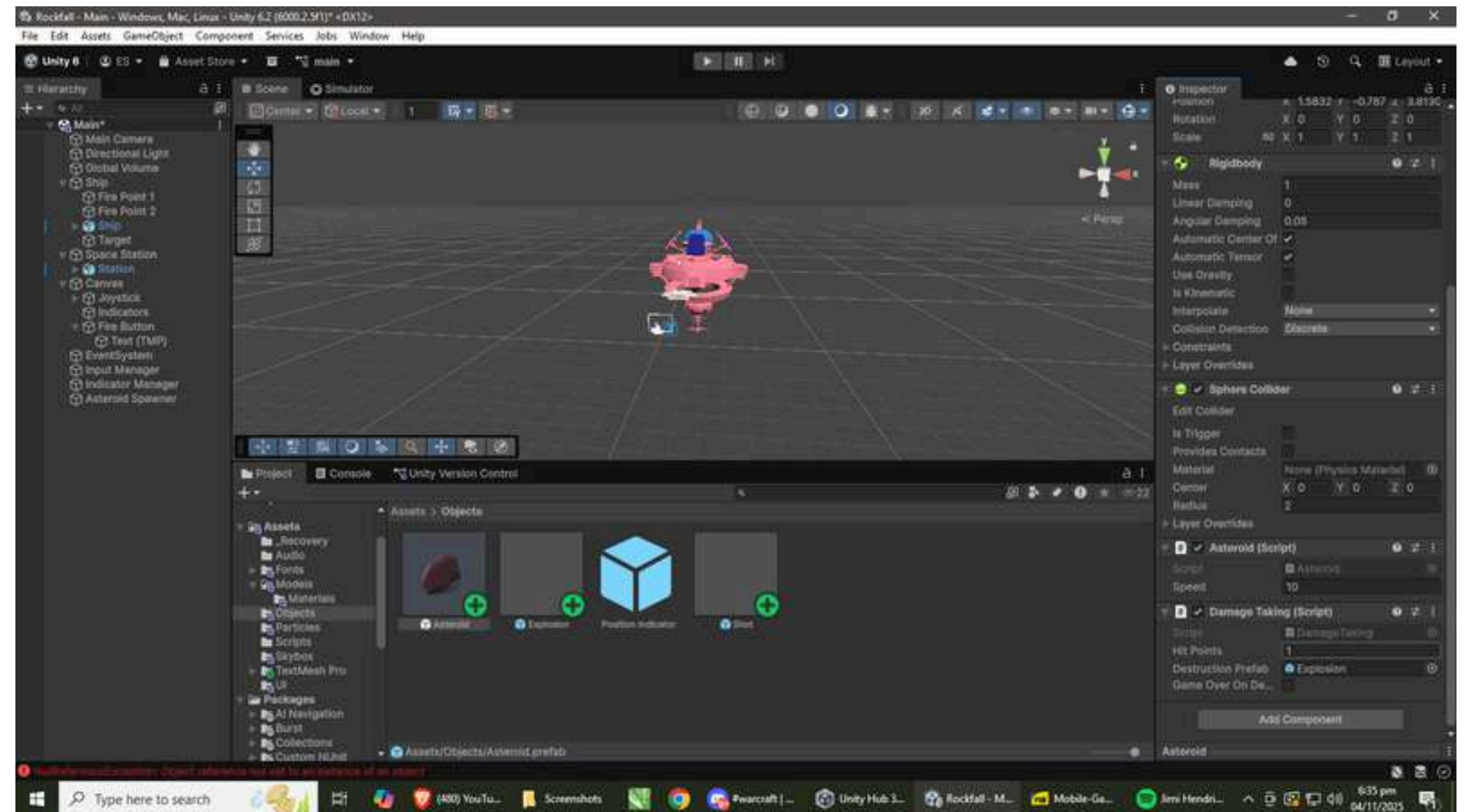


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# STEP 67

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Select the Asteroid prefab, and drag the Explosion into the Destruction Prefab slot.

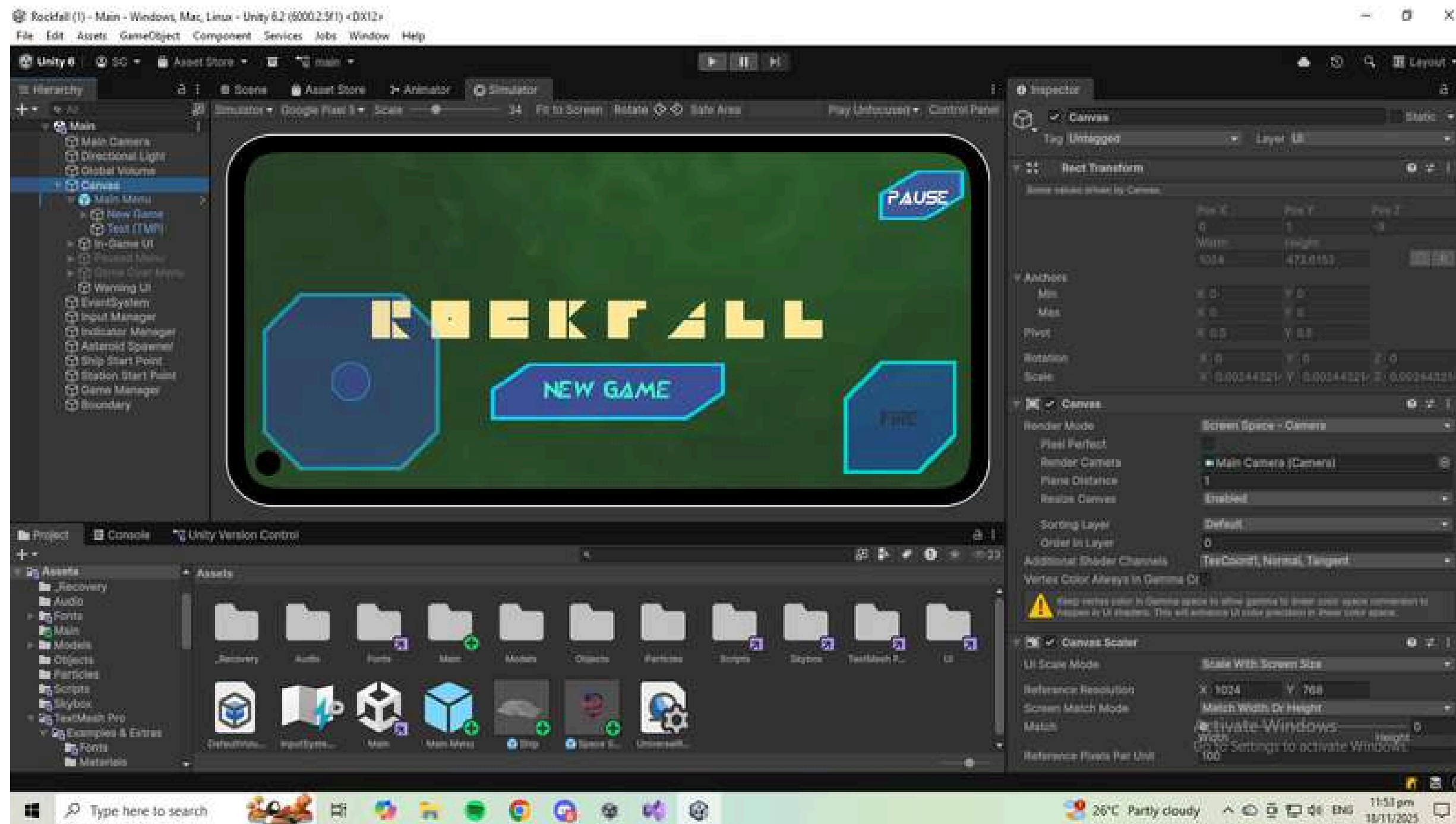


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# STEP 68



Add a Main Menu  
before the game  
starts

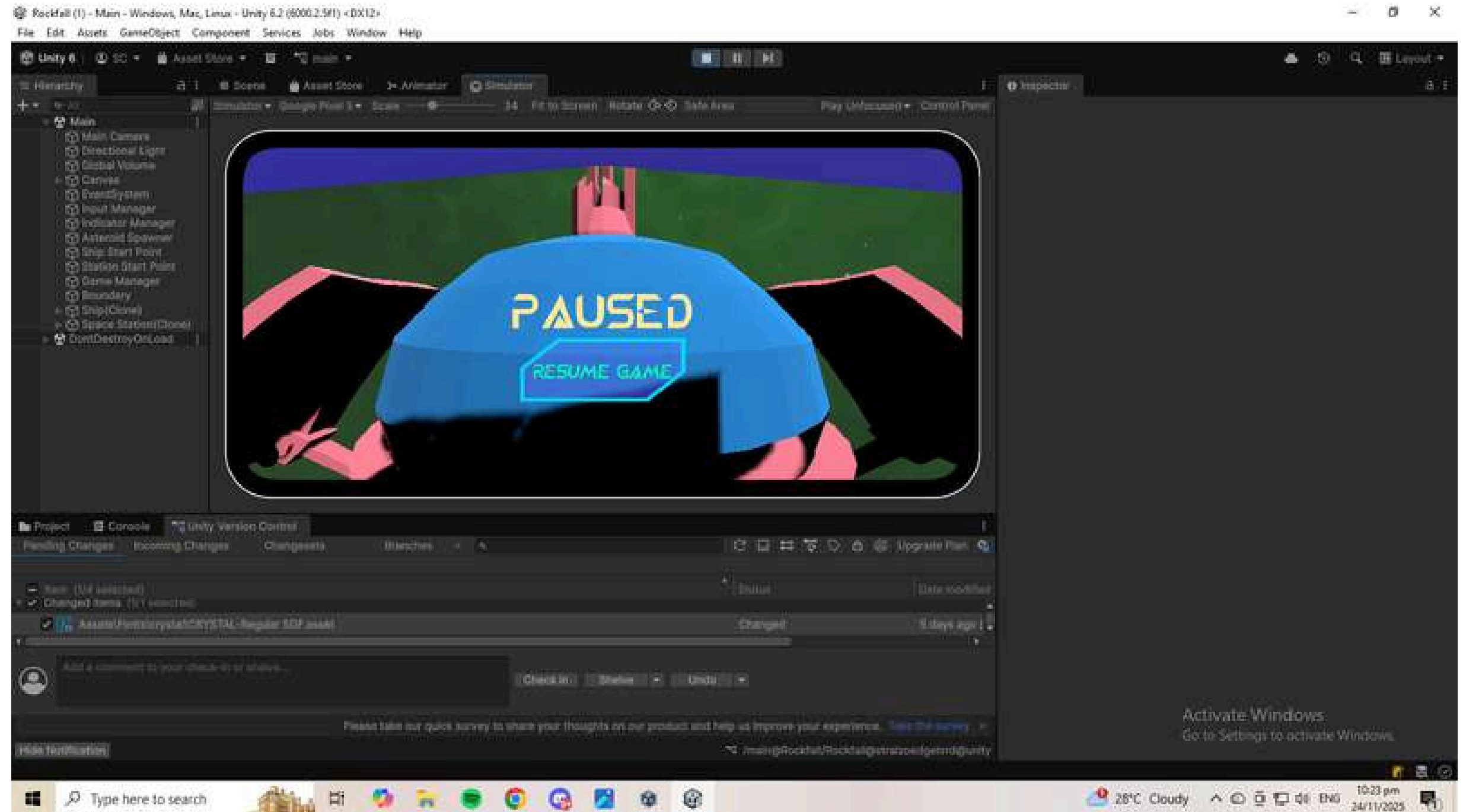




# STEP 69



Add a Pause menu



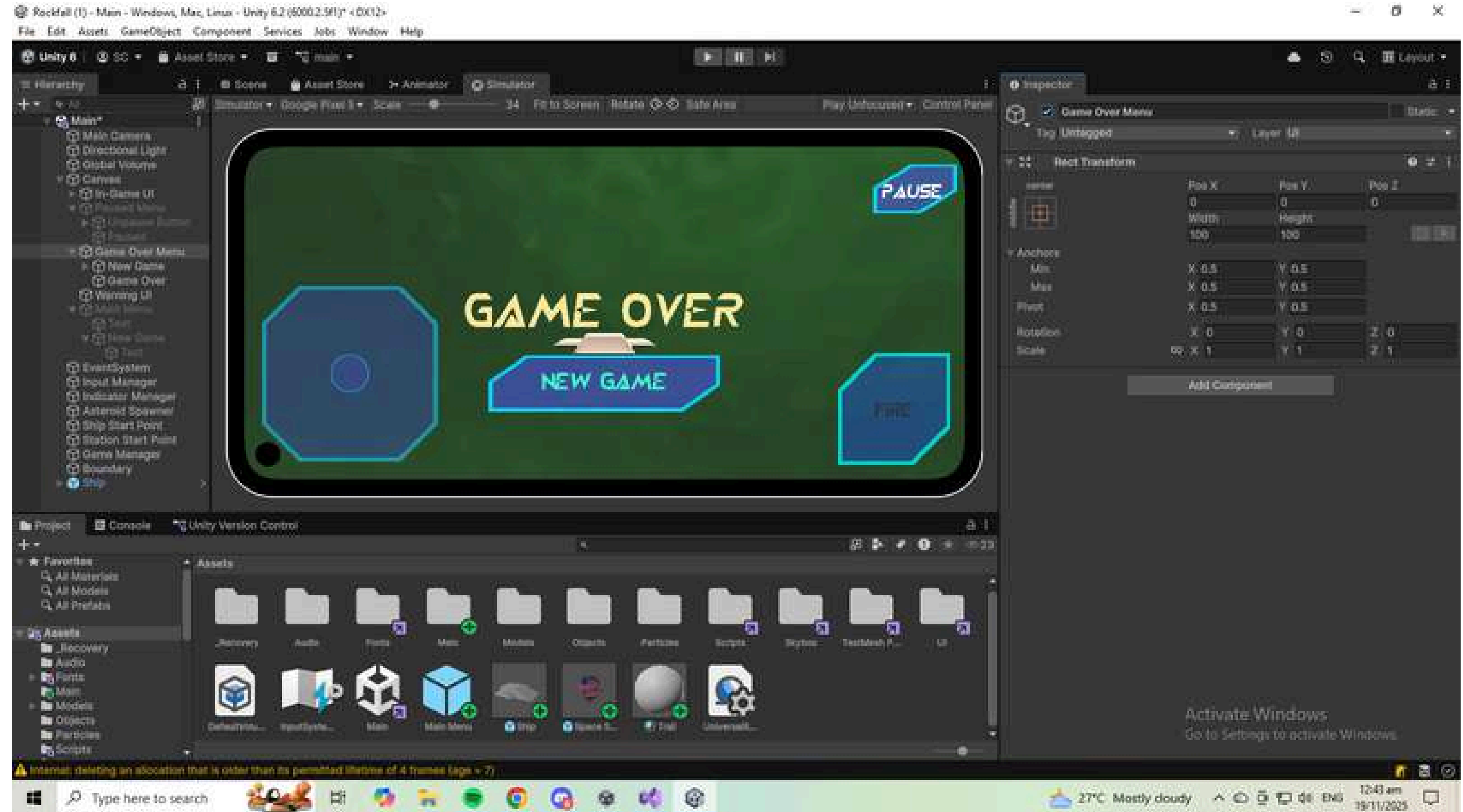


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# STEP 70



Add a Game Over menu



A pixel art illustration of a space scene. The background is dark blue with various stars and celestial bodies. A large, textured brown planet is in the upper center, surrounded by a ring of small orange dots. To its right is a bright blue planet. On the far right is a large, textured blue planet. In the bottom right corner, a small red planet is visible. The foreground shows a grey, cratered surface, likely a moon or planet. The text 'THANK YOU FOR PLAYING' is written in a white, pixelated font across the center. Below it is a yellow and orange button with the word 'QUIT' in purple. Several multi-pointed stars in orange, blue, and white are scattered throughout the scene.

THANK YOU  
FOR PLAYING

QUIT